BANKUNITED, FSB **CORAL GABLES, FL**
Fund Number: 10061 **Inception Date: 05/21/2009**
Statement of Assets & Liabilities in Liquidation (unaudited) **For Period Ending: December 31, 2009**
(Rounded in Dollars) **Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 11:33:18AM**

	Current Balance	Inception Balance
Assets		
Cash and Investments	$ 2,244,674	$ 0
Receivable Due from FDIC (Note 3)	2,819,038,441	0
Due from Acquiring Institution and Other Receivables (Note 3)	154,226,881	0
Assets in Liquidation		
Securities	0	829,241,097
Consumer Loans	0	87,710,123
Commercial Loans	0	181,483,785
Real Estate Mortgages	0	8,731,408,612
Other Assets/Judgments	3,820,930	1,670,265,030
Owned Assets	23,720,793	50,724,115
Net Investments in Subsidiaries	0	2,806,865,210
Structured and Securitized Assets	0	0
Subtotal - Assets in Liquidation	**$ 27,541,723**	**$ 14,357,697,972**
Less: Estimated Loss on Assets in Liquidation (Note 4)	13,756,509	0
Total Assets	**$ 2,989,295,210**	**$ 14,357,697,972**
Liabilities (Note 5)		
Administrative Liabilities		
Accounts/Notes Payable	166,172	0
Suspense/Escrow Accounts	16,878	0
Due to FDIC for Billed Expenses	0	0
Due to FDIC for Borrowed Funds	0	0
Estimated Litigation Losses - Probable (Note 7)	0	0
Estimated Loss Share and Other Reserves (Note 6)	2,838,510,416	0
Subtotal - Administrative Liabilities	**$ 2,838,693,466**	**$ 0**
Proven Depositor/Creditor Claims		
Due to FDIC for Subrogated Deposit Claims	5,746,367,955	0
Uninsured Deposit Claims Due Others	0	0
Other Creditor Claims	19,039,554	0
Estimated Interest on Claims (Note 8)	0	0
Subtotal - Proven Depositor/Creditor Claims	**$ 5,765,407,509**	**$ 0**
Other Claims		
Other Contingent Creditor Claims (Note 7)	0	0
Other Subordinated Obligations	0	0
Liabilities at Inception - Unproven	0	13,796,804,671
Subtotal - Other Claims	**$ 0**	**$ 13,796,804,671**
Total Liabilities	**$ 8,604,100,974**	**$ 13,796,804,671**
Net Assets/(Deficit)		
Net Assets / (Deficit) At Inception	560,893,300	560,893,300
Premiums Received / (Paid) at Resolution	(2,118,171,393)	0
Asset - Related Equity Adjustments (Note 9)	(895,585,116)	0
Liability/Claims-Related Equity Adjustments (Note 9)	(2,857,549,970)	0
Net Income / (Loss) of the Liquidation Since Inception	(304,392,586)	0
Total Net Assets/(Deficit)	**($5,614,805,764)**	**$ 560,893,300**
Total Liabilities and Net Assets/(Deficit)	**$ 2,989,295,210**	**$ 14,357,697,972**
Estimated additional litigation losses considered reasonably possible: (Note 7)	**$ 0**	

BANKUNITED, FSB **CORAL GABLES, FL**
Fund Number: 10061 **Inception Date: 05/21/2009**
Statement of Assets & Liabilities in Liquidation (unaudited) **For Period Ending: December 31, 2009**
(Rounded in Dollars) **Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 11:33:18AM**

	Current Balance	Inception Balance
Estimated tax refund (Note 11)	$ 0	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Last Month Closed: April, 2018 (Period 04)

Notes to Financial Statements:

1. Basis of Accounting: The FDI Act authorizes the FDIC, as receiver for a failed insured depository institution ("receivership"), to administer and conclude the affairs of such institution. Financial statement presentations are based on the premise that the assets of the receivership will be liquidated and proceeds distributed to the institution's creditors over time as provided by applicable laws and regulations. While a receivership's average lifespan is three to nine years, some may require longer time frames to conclude. At the onset of a receivership, the failed institution's financial records are reviewed and restated to establish a new basis of accounting. The assets and liabilities of the failed institution are adjusted to remove all estimated losses, accruals, and deferrals. These adjustments include loss allowances; partial write downs; prepaid, deferred or accrued expenses having no recovery value; and accrued or deferred income. Restated balances are shown under the Inception Balance heading of the Statement of Assets and Liabilities in Liquidation. After inception, FDIC's liquidation valuation and measurement practices, as described more fully in the paragraphs that follow, are adopted for all assets and liabilities. In general, transactions are recorded when cash is received or disbursed. Accruals may be used when prospective cash flows are probable and reasonably estimated.

2. Use of Estimates: As appropriate, estimates of asset values, liabilities, revenues, and expenses are reflected in the financial statements. These amounts are updated over time to compensate for uncertainties inherent in the estimation process. As with the use of all estimates, actual results may differ.

3. Receivables: The line item Receivable Due from FDIC reflects the amount owed by FDIC Corporate to a receivership as a result of the net effect of the initial resolution transactions where the amount of deposits transferred exceeds the amount of assets sold to an acquiring institution. This receivable is satisfied when a receivership receives cash from Corporate or when a receivership declares a dividend and offsets the receivable against the FDIC's subrogated deposit liability claim.

The line item Due from Acquiring Institution and Other Receivable typically includes the net effect of post-closing asset and liability adjustments between the receivership and the acquiring institution. This receivable is satisfied between a receivership and an acquiring institution in accordance with the settlement and shared-loss arrangement provisions within the purchase and assumption agreement and accompanying shared-loss agreement, respectively.

4. Valuation of Assets/Loss Allowances: Assets of a receivership are shown at values representing cash on deposit or the book value of amounts invested; the principal balance of loans, notes, other debt instruments or receivables (note that interest on these assets is not accrued after failure but is recognized when received); the foreclosed value of real and/or personal property or the book value of assets (cost less depreciation or amortization through date of the institution's failure); and the historical cost of the net investment in subsidiaries, partnerships or joint ventures, adjusted where appropriate to reflect a receivership's portion of the underlying net earnings or losses.

An Estimated Loss on Assets is provided when anticipated future asset disposition proceeds, including associated expenses, are less than recorded amounts. Future asset disposition proceeds are generally estimated by applying current book values against estimated recovery rates (based on available valuation projections or liquidation experience) for similar receivership asset categories. Actual recovery rates for a receivership may differ according to the quality and type of individual asset, as well as over time with changing market conditions. Accordingly, the gains or losses ultimately realized by a receivership will likely vary from amounts estimated.

5. Actual and Estimated Liabilities: The FDIC, as receiver, determines (allows/disallows) claims and distributes proceeds derived from the disposition of the failed institution's assets according to applicable state and federal law governing the payment of creditor claims. Recorded liabilities comprise 1) proven or pending (unproven) claims against a receivership estate, 2) various operating liabilities, and 3) estimates of other probable losses such as pending defensive litigation. Applicable law governing the payment priority of distributions may vary depending on the inception date of a receivership. Therefore, liabilities of a receivership estate are not ranked in order of preference or payment priority on the Statement of Assets and Liabilities in Liquidation.

6. Estimated Loss Share Reserves: A receivership records an estimated liability for shared-loss payments relative to assets purchased under a shared-loss agreement with an acquiring institution, which may span a period of eight to ten years. This estimated shared-loss liability is adjusted monthly for actual loss payments made and recoveries obtained, as well as periodic valuation updates.

7. Reasonably Possible Litigation Losses: In addition to the amounts recorded for probable litigation liabilities, the FDIC Legal Division has determined that a receivership may be subject to reasonably possible losses from unresolved litigation. Reasonably possible losses differ from those which are probable in that there is a lesser likelihood of loss and payment from a receivership. As such, reasonably possible losses are not accrued until the FDIC, through periodic review, determines that the likelihood of loss has become probable. A receivership may be subject to significant losses from cases where uncertainties prevent a reasonable assessment of the ultimate outcome and/or an estimate of the amount of loss which could result.

8. Estimated Interest on Claims: Applicable law governs or directs the payment of post-insolvency interest to creditors holding proven claims against the receivership estate, including the claim(s) held by the FDIC in its Corporate capacity. Post-insolvency interest is the interest calculated and paid on proven creditor claims, under certain circumstances, after a receiver is appointed. Uncertainties exist as to the universe of creditors whose claims will ultimately be allowed and whether creditors will receive the full principal amount of proven claims against the receivership estate or any post-insolvency interest. No distribution will be made to holders of equity interests until allowed creditor claims have been paid principal and any post-insolvency interest in

full. Generally, the estimated liability for the total amount of post-insolvency interest payable respective to creditor claims is recognized in these financial statements when at least 95% of the principal of proven creditor claims has been paid.

9. Non-Cash Adjustments: Unrecorded assets and claims determined to have existed as of the institution's failure are deemed discovered assets and liabilities, respectively, and are recorded as non-cash equity adjustments. Other non-cash equity adjustments include the Estimated Loss on Assets in Liquidation, the Estimated Interest on Claims, as well as the write-off of remaining unpaid liabilities prior to the inactivation of a receivership. Note that certain non-cash adjustments such as the estimated loss on assets and probable litigation are reversed when they are recognized as liquidation transactions in the Statement of Operations.

10. Contingent Recoveries: Assets of a receivership generally exclude potential collections from activities such as professional liability or other types of pending legal actions. Significant uncertainties prevent reasonable estimation of the amounts ultimately collectible. Instead, these recoveries are generally recognized when cash is received, or when the collection is probable and the amount collectible can be reasonably estimated.

11. Income Taxes: Federal tax law requires that receivers of corporations, including depository institutions for which the FDIC serves as receiver, continue to file federal income tax returns for the receiverships they manage. A receivership may therefore incur a federal income tax liability from activities that occur during the life of the receivership, as well as during pre-receivership periods. Payment of federal income taxes is deferred until higher priority claims are satisfied, but prior to any payment made to equity holders of the failed institution. Because of the contingent nature of these tax claims, federal income tax liabilities are generally not recognized in these financial statements unless circumstances indicate that there is a high probability that they will be paid. Federal law provides an exemption from income taxes imposed by any State or local taxing authority once FDIC is appointed as receiver. If a receivership files for a refund from federal or state tax agencies, the potential tax refund estimate is disclosed. Since such refunds are not fixed and determinable and may be subject to audit by tax agencies, these refunds are generally not recognized until they are received.

12. FDIC Billed Expenses (Statement of Operations): FDIC personnel, who are employed by the FDIC in its Corporate capacity, are responsible for conducting all liquidation-related activities for FDIC receiverships. The FDIC in its Corporate capacity bills the receiverships for various liquidation services provided on their behalf. Since 2015, FDIC billed expenses represent a receivership's proportional share of aggregate liquidation costs based on allocation factors, such as receivership-specific direct expenses, assets in liquidation and administrative liability balances. Prior to 2015, FDIC billed expenses were based on each individual receivership's actual workload volume and corresponding benchmark rate for each type of liquidation service provided.

BANKUNITED, FSB **CORAL GABLES, FL**
Fund Number: 10061 **Inception Date: 05/21/2009**
Statement of Assets & Liabilities in Liquidation (unaudited) **For Period Ending: December 31, 2010**
(Rounded in Dollars) **Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 11:25:51AM**

	Current Balance	Inception Balance
Assets		
Cash and Investments	$ 1,543,904	$ 0
Receivable Due from FDIC (Note 3)	2,255,054,441	0
Due from Acquiring Institution and Other Receivables (Note 3)	3,151,737	0
Assets in Liquidation		
Securities	0	829,241,097
Consumer Loans	0	87,710,123
Commercial Loans	0	181,483,785
Real Estate Mortgages	0	8,731,408,612
Other Assets/Judgments	8,946,202	1,670,265,030
Owned Assets	2,779,151	50,724,115
Net Investments in Subsidiaries	0	2,806,865,210
Structured and Securitized Assets	0	0
Subtotal - Assets in Liquidation	**$ 11,725,353**	**$ 14,357,697,972**
Less: Estimated Loss on Assets in Liquidation (Note 4)	8,344,059	0
Total Assets	**$ 2,263,131,376**	**$ 14,357,697,972**
Liabilities (Note 5)		
Administrative Liabilities		
Accounts/Notes Payable	89,720	0
Suspense/Escrow Accounts	10,753,412	0
Due to FDIC for Billed Expenses	0	0
Due to FDIC for Borrowed Funds	0	0
Estimated Litigation Losses - Probable (Note 7)	0	0
Estimated Loss Share and Other Reserves (Note 6)	2,248,245,326	0
Subtotal - Administrative Liabilities	**$ 2,259,088,457**	**$ 0**
Proven Depositor/Creditor Claims		
Due to FDIC for Subrogated Deposit Claims	5,832,383,955	0
Uninsured Deposit Claims Due Others	0	0
Other Creditor Claims	19,364,880	0
Estimated Interest on Claims (Note 8)	0	0
Subtotal - Proven Depositor/Creditor Claims	**$ 5,851,748,835**	**$ 0**
Other Claims		
Other Contingent Creditor Claims (Note 7)	0	0
Other Subordinated Obligations	0	0
Liabilities at Inception - Unproven	0	13,796,804,671
Subtotal - Other Claims	**$ 0**	**$ 13,796,804,671**
Total Liabilities	**$ 8,110,837,292**	**$ 13,796,804,671**
Net Assets/(Deficit)		
Net Assets / (Deficit) At Inception	560,893,300	560,893,300
Premiums Received / (Paid) at Resolution	(2,118,171,393)	0
Asset - Related Equity Adjustments (Note 9)	(955,900,965)	0
Liability/Claims-Related Equity Adjustments (Note 9)	(2,267,716,206)	0
Net Income / (Loss) of the Liquidation Since Inception	(1,066,810,652)	0
Total Net Assets/(Deficit)	**($5,847,705,916)**	**$ 560,893,300**
Total Liabilities and Net Assets/(Deficit)	**$ 2,263,131,376**	**$ 14,357,697,972**
Estimated additional litigation losses considered reasonably possible: (Note 7)	**$ 100,000**	

BANKUNITED, FSB
Fund Number: 10061
Statement of Assets & Liabilities in Liquidation (unaudited)
(Rounded in Dollars)

CORAL GABLES, FL
Inception Date: 05/21/2009
For Period Ending: December 31, 2010
Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 11:25:51AM

	Current Balance	Inception Balance
Estimated tax refund (Note 11)	$ 0	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Last Month Closed: April, 2018 (Period 04)

Notes to Financial Statements:

1. Basis of Accounting: The FDI Act authorizes the FDIC, as receiver for a failed insured depository institution ("receivership"), to administer and conclude the affairs of such institution. Financial statement presentations are based on the premise that the assets of the receivership will be liquidated and proceeds distributed to the institution's creditors over time as provided by applicable laws and regulations. While a receivership's average lifespan is three to nine years, some may require longer time frames to conclude. At the onset of a receivership, the failed institution's financial records are reviewed and restated to establish a new basis of accounting. The assets and liabilities of the failed institution are adjusted to remove all estimated losses, accruals, and deferrals. These adjustments include loss allowances; partial write downs; prepaid, deferred or accrued expenses having no recovery value; and accrued or deferred income. Restated balances are shown under the Inception Balance heading of the Statement of Assets and Liabilities in Liquidation. After inception, FDIC's liquidation valuation and measurement practices, as described more fully in the paragraphs that follow, are adopted for all assets and liabilities. In general, transactions are recorded when cash is received or disbursed. Accruals may be used when prospective cash flows are probable and reasonably estimated.

2. Use of Estimates: As appropriate, estimates of asset values, liabilities, revenues, and expenses are reflected in the financial statements. These amounts are updated over time to compensate for uncertainties inherent in the estimation process. As with the use of all estimates, actual results may differ.

3. Receivables: The line item Receivable Due from FDIC reflects the amount owed by FDIC Corporate to a receivership as a result of the net effect of the initial resolution transactions where the amount of deposits transferred exceeds the amount of assets sold to an acquiring institution. This receivable is satisfied when a receivership receives cash from Corporate or when a receivership declares a dividend and offsets the receivable against the FDIC's subrogated deposit liability claim.

The line item Due from Acquiring Institution and Other Receivable typically includes the net effect of post-closing asset and liability adjustments between the receivership and the acquiring institution. This receivable is satisfied between a receivership and an acquiring institution in accordance with the settlement and shared-loss arrangement provisions within the purchase and assumption agreement and accompanying shared-loss agreement, respectively.

4. Valuation of Assets/Loss Allowances: Assets of a receivership are shown at values representing cash on deposit or the book value of amounts invested; the principal balance of loans, notes, other debt instruments or receivables (note that interest on these assets is not accrued after failure but is recognized when received); the foreclosed value of real and/or personal property or the book value of assets (cost less depreciation or amortization through date of the institution's failure); and the historical cost of the net investment in subsidiaries, partnerships or joint ventures, adjusted where appropriate to reflect a receivership's portion of the underlying net earnings or losses.

An Estimated Loss on Assets is provided when anticipated future asset disposition proceeds, including associated expenses, are less than recorded amounts. Future asset disposition proceeds are generally estimated by applying current book values against estimated recovery rates (based on available valuation projections or liquidation experience) for similar receivership asset categories. Actual recovery rates for a receivership may differ according to the quality and type of individual asset, as well as over time with changing market conditions. Accordingly, the gains or losses ultimately realized by a receivership will likely vary from amounts estimated.

5. Actual and Estimated Liabilities: The FDIC, as receiver, determines (allows/disallows) claims and distributes proceeds derived from the disposition of the failed institution's assets according to applicable state and federal law governing the payment of creditor claims. Recorded liabilities comprise 1) proven or pending (unproven) claims against a receivership estate, 2) various operating liabilities, and 3) estimates of other probable losses such as pending defensive litigation. Applicable law governing the payment priority of distributions may vary depending on the inception date of a receivership. Therefore, liabilities of a receivership estate are not ranked in order of preference or payment priority on the Statement of Assets and Liabilities in Liquidation.

6. Estimated Loss Share Reserves: A receivership records an estimated liability for shared-loss payments relative to assets purchased under a shared-loss agreement with an acquiring institution, which may span a period of eight to ten years. This estimated shared-loss liability is adjusted monthly for actual loss payments made and recoveries obtained, as well as periodic valuation updates.

7. Reasonably Possible Litigation Losses: In addition to the amounts recorded for probable litigation liabilities, the FDIC Legal Division has determined that a receivership may be subject to reasonably possible losses from unresolved litigation. Reasonably possible losses differ from those which are probable in that there is a lesser likelihood of loss and payment from a receivership. As such, reasonably possible losses are not accrued until the FDIC, through periodic review, determines that the likelihood of loss has become probable. A receivership may be subject to significant losses from cases where uncertainties prevent a reasonable assessment of the ultimate outcome and/or an estimate of the amount of loss which could result.

8. Estimated Interest on Claims: Applicable law governs or directs the payment of post-insolvency interest to creditors holding proven claims against the receivership estate, including the claim(s) held by the FDIC in its Corporate capacity. Post-insolvency interest is the interest calculated and paid on proven creditor claims, under certain circumstances, after a receiver is appointed. Uncertainties exist as to the universe of creditors whose claims will ultimately be allowed and whether creditors will receive the full principal amount of proven claims against the receivership estate or any post-insolvency interest. No distribution will be made to holders of equity interests until allowed creditor claims have been paid principal and any post-insolvency interest in

full. Generally, the estimated liability for the total amount of post-insolvency interest payable respective to creditor claims is recognized in these financial statements when at least 95% of the principal of proven creditor claims has been paid.

9. Non-Cash Adjustments: Unrecorded assets and claims determined to have existed as of the institution's failure are deemed discovered assets and liabilities, respectively, and are recorded as non-cash equity adjustments. Other non-cash equity adjustments include the Estimated Loss on Assets in Liquidation, the Estimated Interest on Claims, as well as the write-off of remaining unpaid liabilities prior to the inactivation of a receivership. Note that certain non-cash adjustments such as the estimated loss on assets and probable litigation are reversed when they are recognized as liquidation transactions in the Statement of Operations.

10. Contingent Recoveries: Assets of a receivership generally exclude potential collections from activities such as professional liability or other types of pending legal actions. Significant uncertainties prevent reasonable estimation of the amounts ultimately collectible. Instead, these recoveries are generally recognized when cash is received, or when the collection is probable and the amount collectible can be reasonably estimated.

11. Income Taxes: Federal tax law requires that receivers of corporations, including depository institutions for which the FDIC serves as receiver, continue to file federal income tax returns for the receiverships they manage. A receivership may therefore incur a federal income tax liability from activities that occur during the life of the receivership, as well as during pre-receivership periods. Payment of federal income taxes is deferred until higher priority claims are satisfied, but prior to any payment made to equity holders of the failed institution. Because of the contingent nature of these tax claims, federal income tax liabilities are generally not recognized in these financial statements unless circumstances indicate that there is a high probability that they will be paid. Federal law provides an exemption from income taxes imposed by any State or local taxing authority once FDIC is appointed as receiver. If a receivership files for a refund from federal or state tax agencies, the potential tax refund estimate is disclosed. Since such refunds are not fixed and determinable and may be subject to audit by tax agencies, these refunds are generally not recognized until they are received.

12. FDIC Billed Expenses (Statement of Operations): FDIC personnel, who are employed by the FDIC in its Corporate capacity, are responsible for conducting all liquidation-related activities for FDIC receiverships. The FDIC in its Corporate capacity bills the receiverships for various liquidation services provided on their behalf. Since 2015, FDIC billed expenses represent a receivership's proportional share of aggregate liquidation costs based on allocation factors, such as receivership-specific direct expenses, assets in liquidation and administrative liability balances. Prior to 2015, FDIC billed expenses were based on each individual receivership's actual workload volume and corresponding benchmark rate for each type of liquidation service provided.

BANKUNITED, FSB | **CORAL GABLES, FL**
Fund Number: 10061 | **Inception Date: 05/21/2009**
Statement of Assets & Liabilities in Liquidation (unaudited) | **For Period Ending: December 31, 2011**
(Rounded in Dollars) | **Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 11:34:11AM**

	Current Balance	Inception Balance
Assets		
Cash and Investments	$ 1,633,707	$ 0
Receivable Due from FDIC (Note 3)	1,912,785,914	0
Due from Acquiring Institution and Other Receivables (Note 3)	0	0
Assets in Liquidation		
Securities	0	829,241,097
Consumer Loans	0	87,710,123
Commercial Loans	0	181,483,785
Real Estate Mortgages	0	8,731,408,612
Other Assets/Judgments	10,582,884	1,670,265,030
Owned Assets	0	50,724,115
Net Investments in Subsidiaries	0	2,806,865,210
Structured and Securitized Assets	0	0
Subtotal - Assets in Liquidation	**$ 10,582,884**	**$ 14,357,697,972**
Less: Estimated Loss on Assets in Liquidation (Note 4)	6,349,731	0
Total Assets	**$ 1,918,652,775**	**$ 14,357,697,972**
Liabilities (Note 5)		
Administrative Liabilities		
Accounts/Notes Payable	46,997	0
Suspense/Escrow Accounts	258,194	0
Due to FDIC for Billed Expenses	1,516,624	0
Due to FDIC for Borrowed Funds	0	0
Estimated Litigation Losses - Probable (Note 7)	0	0
Estimated Loss Share and Other Reserves (Note 6)	1,914,921,180	0
Subtotal - Administrative Liabilities	**$ 1,916,742,995**	**$ 0**
Proven Depositor/Creditor Claims		
Due to FDIC for Subrogated Deposit Claims	6,184,115,429	0
Uninsured Deposit Claims Due Others	0	0
Other Creditor Claims	19,364,880	0
Estimated Interest on Claims (Note 8)	0	0
Subtotal - Proven Depositor/Creditor Claims	**$ 6,203,480,309**	**$ 0**
Other Claims		
Other Contingent Creditor Claims (Note 7)	0	0
Other Subordinated Obligations	0	0
Liabilities at Inception - Unproven	0	13,796,804,671
Subtotal - Other Claims	**$ 0**	**$ 13,796,804,671**
Total Liabilities	**$ 8,120,223,304**	**$ 13,796,804,671**
Net Assets/(Deficit)		
Net Assets / (Deficit) At Inception	560,893,300	560,893,300
Premiums Received / (Paid) at Resolution	(2,093,171,393)	0
Asset - Related Equity Adjustments (Note 9)	(953,906,637)	0
Liability/Claims-Related Equity Adjustments (Note 9)	(1,934,392,060)	0
Net Income / (Loss) of the Liquidation Since Inception	(1,780,993,739)	0
Total Net Assets/(Deficit)	**($6,201,570,529)**	**$ 560,893,300**
Total Liabilities and Net Assets/(Deficit)	**$ 1,918,652,775**	**$ 14,357,697,972**
Estimated additional litigation losses considered reasonably possible: (Note 7)	**$ 0**	

BANKUNITED, FSB
Fund Number: 10061
Statement of Assets & Liabilities in Liquidation (unaudited)
(Rounded in Dollars)

CORAL GABLES, FL
Inception Date: 05/21/2009
For Period Ending: December 31, 2011
Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 11:34:11AM

	Current Balance	Inception Balance
Estimated tax refund (Note 11)	$ 0	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Last Month Closed: April, 2018 (Period 04)

Notes to Financial Statements:

1. Basis of Accounting: The FDI Act authorizes the FDIC, as receiver for a failed insured depository institution ("receivership"), to administer and conclude the affairs of such institution. Financial statement presentations are based on the premise that the assets of the receivership will be liquidated and proceeds distributed to the institution's creditors over time as provided by applicable laws and regulations. While a receivership's average lifespan is three to nine years, some may require longer time frames to conclude. At the onset of a receivership, the failed institution's financial records are reviewed and restated to establish a new basis of accounting. The assets and liabilities of the failed institution are adjusted to remove all estimated losses, accruals, and deferrals. These adjustments include loss allowances; partial write downs; prepaid, deferred or accrued expenses having no recovery value; and accrued or deferred income. Restated balances are shown under the Inception Balance heading of the Statement of Assets and Liabilities in Liquidation. After inception, FDIC's liquidation valuation and measurement practices, as described more fully in the paragraphs that follow, are adopted for all assets and liabilities. In general, transactions are recorded when cash is received or disbursed. Accruals may be used when prospective cash flows are probable and reasonably estimated.

2. Use of Estimates: As appropriate, estimates of asset values, liabilities, revenues, and expenses are reflected in the financial statements. These amounts are updated over time to compensate for uncertainties inherent in the estimation process. As with the use of all estimates, actual results may differ.

3. Receivables: The line item Receivable Due from FDIC reflects the amount owed by FDIC Corporate to a receivership as a result of the net effect of the initial resolution transactions where the amount of deposits transferred exceeds the amount of assets sold to an acquiring institution. This receivable is satisfied when a receivership receives cash from Corporate or when a receivership declares a dividend and offsets the receivable against the FDIC's subrogated deposit liability claim.

The line item Due from Acquiring Institution and Other Receivable typically includes the net effect of post-closing asset and liability adjustments between the receivership and the acquiring institution. This receivable is satisfied between a receivership and an acquiring institution in accordance with the settlement and shared-loss arrangement provisions within the purchase and assumption agreement and accompanying shared-loss agreement, respectively.

4. Valuation of Assets/Loss Allowances: Assets of a receivership are shown at values representing cash on deposit or the book value of amounts invested; the principal balance of loans, notes, other debt instruments or receivables (note that interest on these assets is not accrued after failure but is recognized when received); the foreclosed value of real and/or personal property or the book value of assets (cost less depreciation or amortization through date of the institution's failure); and the historical cost of the net investment in subsidiaries, partnerships or joint ventures, adjusted where appropriate to reflect a receivership's portion of the underlying net earnings or losses.

An Estimated Loss on Assets is provided when anticipated future asset disposition proceeds, including associated expenses, are less than recorded amounts. Future asset disposition proceeds are generally estimated by applying current book values against estimated recovery rates (based on available valuation projections or liquidation experience) for similar receivership asset categories. Actual recovery rates for a receivership may differ according to the quality and type of individual asset, as well as over time with changing market conditions. Accordingly, the gains or losses ultimately realized by a receivership will likely vary from amounts estimated.

5. Actual and Estimated Liabilities: The FDIC, as receiver, determines (allows/disallows) claims and distributes proceeds derived from the disposition of the failed institution's assets according to applicable state and federal law governing the payment of creditor claims. Recorded liabilities comprise 1) proven or pending (unproven) claims against a receivership estate, 2) various operating liabilities, and 3) estimates of other probable losses such as pending defensive litigation. Applicable law governing the payment priority of distributions may vary depending on the inception date of a receivership. Therefore, liabilities of a receivership estate are not ranked in order of preference or payment priority on the Statement of Assets and Liabilities in Liquidation.

6. Estimated Loss Share Reserves: A receivership records an estimated liability for shared-loss payments relative to assets purchased under a shared-loss agreement with an acquiring institution, which may span a period of eight to ten years. This estimated shared-loss liability is adjusted monthly for actual loss payments made and recoveries obtained, as well as periodic valuation updates.

7. Reasonably Possible Litigation Losses: In addition to the amounts recorded for probable litigation liabilities, the FDIC Legal Division has determined that a receivership may be subject to reasonably possible losses from unresolved litigation. Reasonably possible losses differ from those which are probable in that there is a lesser likelihood of loss and payment from a receivership. As such, reasonably possible losses are not accrued until the FDIC, through periodic review, determines that the likelihood of loss has become probable. A receivership may be subject to significant losses from cases where uncertainties prevent a reasonable assessment of the ultimate outcome and/or an estimate of the amount of loss which could result.

8. Estimated Interest on Claims: Applicable law governs or directs the payment of post-insolvency interest to creditors holding proven claims against the receivership estate, including the claim(s) held by the FDIC in its Corporate capacity. Post-insolvency interest is the interest calculated and paid on proven creditor claims, under certain circumstances, after a receiver is appointed. Uncertainties exist as to the universe of creditors whose claims will ultimately be allowed and whether creditors will receive the full principal amount of proven claims against the receivership estate or any post-insolvency interest. No distribution will be made to holders of equity interests until allowed creditor claims have been paid principal and any post-insolvency interest in

full. Generally, the estimated liability for the total amount of post-insolvency interest payable respective to creditor claims is recognized in these financial statements when at least 95% of the principal of proven creditor claims has been paid.

9. Non-Cash Adjustments: Unrecorded assets and claims determined to have existed as of the institution's failure are deemed discovered assets and liabilities, respectively, and are recorded as non-cash equity adjustments. Other non-cash equity adjustments include the Estimated Loss on Assets in Liquidation, the Estimated Interest on Claims, as well as the write-off of remaining unpaid liabilities prior to the inactivation of a receivership. Note that certain non-cash adjustments such as the estimated loss on assets and probable litigation are reversed when they are recognized as liquidation transactions in the Statement of Operations.

10. Contingent Recoveries: Assets of a receivership generally exclude potential collections from activities such as professional liability or other types of pending legal actions. Significant uncertainties prevent reasonable estimation of the amounts ultimately collectible. Instead, these recoveries are generally recognized when cash is received, or when the collection is probable and the amount collectible can be reasonably estimated.

11. Income Taxes: Federal tax law requires that receivers of corporations, including depository institutions for which the FDIC serves as receiver, continue to file federal income tax returns for the receiverships they manage. A receivership may therefore incur a federal income tax liability from activities that occur during the life of the receivership, as well as during pre-receivership periods. Payment of federal income taxes is deferred until higher priority claims are satisfied, but prior to any payment made to equity holders of the failed institution. Because of the contingent nature of these tax claims, federal income tax liabilities are generally not recognized in these financial statements unless circumstances indicate that there is a high probability that they will be paid. Federal law provides an exemption from income taxes imposed by any State or local taxing authority once FDIC is appointed as receiver. If a receivership files for a refund from federal or state tax agencies, the potential tax refund estimate is disclosed. Since such refunds are not fixed and determinable and may be subject to audit by tax agencies, these refunds are generally not recognized until they are received.

12. FDIC Billed Expenses (Statement of Operations): FDIC personnel, who are employed by the FDIC in its Corporate capacity, are responsible for conducting all liquidation-related activities for FDIC receiverships. The FDIC in its Corporate capacity bills the receiverships for various liquidation services provided on their behalf. Since 2015, FDIC billed expenses represent a receivership's proportional share of aggregate liquidation costs based on allocation factors, such as receivership-specific direct expenses, assets in liquidation and administrative liability balances. Prior to 2015, FDIC billed expenses were based on each individual receivership's actual workload volume and corresponding benchmark rate for each type of liquidation service provided.

BANKUNITED, FSB | **CORAL GABLES, FL**
Fund Number: 10061 | **Inception Date: 05/21/2009**
Statement of Assets & Liabilities in Liquidation (unaudited) | **For Period Ending: December 31, 2012**
(Rounded in Dollars) | **Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 11:34:53AM**

	Current Balance	Inception Balance
Assets		
Cash and Investments	$ 2,601,409	$ 0
Receivable Due from FDIC (Note 3)	1,317,468,179	0
Due from Acquiring Institution and Other Receivables (Note 3)	0	0
Assets in Liquidation		
Securities	0	829,241,097
Consumer Loans	0	87,710,123
Commercial Loans	0	181,483,785
Real Estate Mortgages	0	8,731,408,612
Other Assets/Judgments	9,943,447	1,670,265,030
Owned Assets	0	50,724,115
Net Investments in Subsidiaries	0	2,806,865,210
Structured and Securitized Assets	0	0
Subtotal - Assets in Liquidation	**$ 9,943,447**	**$ 14,357,697,972**
Less: Estimated Loss on Assets in Liquidation (Note 4)	4,772,855	0
Total Assets	**$ 1,325,240,180**	**$ 14,357,697,972**
Liabilities (Note 5)		
Administrative Liabilities		
Accounts/Notes Payable	262,932	0
Suspense/Escrow Accounts	424,128	0
Due to FDIC for Billed Expenses	473,813	0
Due to FDIC for Borrowed Funds	0	0
Estimated Litigation Losses - Probable (Note 7)	0	0
Estimated Loss Share and Other Reserves (Note 6)	1,083,962,208	0
Subtotal - Administrative Liabilities	**$ 1,085,123,081**	**$ 0**
Proven Depositor/Creditor Claims		
Due to FDIC for Subrogated Deposit Claims	6,184,115,429	0
Uninsured Deposit Claims Due Others	0	0
Other Creditor Claims	19,364,880	0
Estimated Interest on Claims (Note 8)	0	0
Subtotal - Proven Depositor/Creditor Claims	**$ 6,203,480,309**	**$ 0**
Other Claims		
Other Contingent Creditor Claims (Note 7)	0	0
Other Subordinated Obligations	0	0
Liabilities at Inception - Unproven	0	13,796,804,671
Subtotal - Other Claims	**$ 0**	**$ 13,796,804,671**
Total Liabilities	**$ 7,288,603,390**	**$ 13,796,804,671**
Net Assets/(Deficit)		
Net Assets / (Deficit) At Inception	560,893,300	560,893,300
Premiums Received / (Paid) at Resolution	(2,093,171,393)	0
Asset - Related Equity Adjustments (Note 9)	(952,282,124)	0
Liability/Claims-Related Equity Adjustments (Note 9)	(1,103,433,088)	0
Net Income / (Loss) of the Liquidation Since Inception	(2,375,369,904)	0
Total Net Assets/(Deficit)	**($5,963,363,209)**	**$ 560,893,300**
Total Liabilities and Net Assets/(Deficit)	**$ 1,325,240,180**	**$ 14,357,697,972**
Estimated additional litigation losses considered reasonably possible: (Note 7)	**$ 0**	

BANKUNITED, FSB | **CORAL GABLES, FL**
Fund Number: 10061 | **Inception Date: 05/21/2009**
Statement of Assets & Liabilities in Liquidation (unaudited) | **For Period Ending: December 31, 2012**
(Rounded in Dollars) | **Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 11:34:53AM**

	Current Balance	Inception Balance
Estimated tax refund (Note 11)	$ 44,815,082	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to Financial Statements:

1. Basis of Accounting: The FDI Act authorizes the FDIC, as receiver for a failed insured depository institution ("receivership"), to administer and conclude the affairs of such institution. Financial statement presentations are based on the premise that the assets of the receivership will be liquidated and proceeds distributed to the institution's creditors over time as provided by applicable laws and regulations. While a receivership's average lifespan is three to nine years, some may require longer time frames to conclude. At the onset of a receivership, the failed institution's financial records are reviewed and restated to establish a new basis of accounting. The assets and liabilities of the failed institution are adjusted to remove all estimated losses, accruals, and deferrals. These adjustments include loss allowances; partial write downs; prepaid, deferred or accrued expenses having no recovery value; and accrued or deferred income. Restated balances are shown under the Inception Balance heading of the Statement of Assets and Liabilities in Liquidation. After inception, FDIC's liquidation valuation and measurement practices, as described more fully in the paragraphs that follow, are adopted for all assets and liabilities. In general, transactions are recorded when cash is received or disbursed. Accruals may be used when prospective cash flows are probable and reasonably estimated.

2. Use of Estimates: As appropriate, estimates of asset values, liabilities, revenues, and expenses are reflected in the financial statements. These amounts are updated over time to compensate for uncertainties inherent in the estimation process. As with the use of all estimates, actual results may differ.

3. Receivables: The line item Receivable Due from FDIC reflects the amount owed by FDIC Corporate to a receivership as a result of the net effect of the initial resolution transactions where the amount of deposits transferred exceeds the amount of assets sold to an acquiring institution. This receivable is satisfied when a receivership receives cash from Corporate or when a receivership declares a dividend and offsets the receivable against the FDIC's subrogated deposit liability claim.

The line item Due from Acquiring Institution and Other Receivable typically includes the net effect of post-closing asset and liability adjustments between the receivership and the acquiring institution. This receivable is satisfied between a receivership and an acquiring institution in accordance with the settlement and shared-loss arrangement provisions within the purchase and assumption agreement and accompanying shared-loss agreement, respectively.

4. Valuation of Assets/Loss Allowances: Assets of a receivership are shown at values representing cash on deposit or the book value of amounts invested; the principal balance of loans, notes, other debt instruments or receivables (note that interest on these assets is not accrued after failure but is recognized when received); the foreclosed value of real and/or personal property or the book value of assets (cost less depreciation or amortization through date of the institution's failure); and the historical cost of the net investment in subsidiaries, partnerships or joint ventures, adjusted where appropriate to reflect a receivership's portion of the underlying net earnings or losses.

An Estimated Loss on Assets is provided when anticipated future asset disposition proceeds, including associated expenses, are less than recorded amounts. Future asset disposition proceeds are generally estimated by applying current book values against estimated recovery rates (based on available valuation projections or liquidation experience) for similar receivership asset categories. Actual recovery rates for a receivership may differ according to the quality and type of individual asset, as well as over time with changing market conditions. Accordingly, the gains or losses ultimately realized by a receivership will likely vary from amounts estimated.

5. Actual and Estimated Liabilities: The FDIC, as receiver, determines (allows/disallows) claims and distributes proceeds derived from the disposition of the failed institution's assets according to applicable state and federal law governing the payment of creditor claims. Recorded liabilities comprise 1) proven or pending (unproven) claims against a receivership estate, 2) various operating liabilities, and 3) estimates of other probable losses such as pending defensive litigation. Applicable law governing the payment priority of distributions may vary depending on the inception date of a receivership. Therefore, liabilities of a receivership estate are not ranked in order of preference or payment priority on the Statement of Assets and Liabilities in Liquidation.

6. Estimated Loss Share Reserves: A receivership records an estimated liability for shared-loss payments relative to assets purchased under a shared-loss agreement with an acquiring institution, which may span a period of eight to ten years. This estimated shared-loss liability is adjusted monthly for actual loss payments made and recoveries obtained, as well as periodic valuation updates.

7. Reasonably Possible Litigation Losses: In addition to the amounts recorded for probable litigation liabilities, the FDIC Legal Division has determined that a receivership may be subject to reasonably possible losses from unresolved litigation. Reasonably possible losses differ from those which are probable in that there is a lesser likelihood of loss and payment from a receivership. As such, reasonably possible losses are not accrued until the FDIC, through periodic review, determines that the likelihood of loss has become probable. A receivership may be subject to significant losses from cases where uncertainties prevent a reasonable assessment of the ultimate outcome and/or an estimate of the amount of loss which could result.

8. Estimated Interest on Claims: Applicable law governs or directs the payment of post-insolvency interest to creditors holding proven claims against the receivership estate, including the claim(s) held by the FDIC in its Corporate capacity. Post-insolvency interest is the interest calculated and paid on proven creditor claims, under certain circumstances, after a receiver is appointed. Uncertainties exist as to the universe of creditors whose claims will ultimately be allowed and whether creditors will receive the full principal amount of proven claims against the receivership estate or any post-insolvency interest. No distribution will be made to holders of equity interests until allowed creditor claims have been paid principal and any post-insolvency interest in

full. Generally, the estimated liability for the total amount of post-insolvency interest payable respective to creditor claims is recognized in these financial statements when at least 95% of the principal of proven creditor claims has been paid.

9. Non-Cash Adjustments: Unrecorded assets and claims determined to have existed as of the institution's failure are deemed discovered assets and liabilities, respectively, and are recorded as non-cash equity adjustments. Other non-cash equity adjustments include the Estimated Loss on Assets in Liquidation, the Estimated Interest on Claims, as well as the write-off of remaining unpaid liabilities prior to the inactivation of a receivership. Note that certain non-cash adjustments such as the estimated loss on assets and probable litigation are reversed when they are recognized as liquidation transactions in the Statement of Operations.

10. Contingent Recoveries: Assets of a receivership generally exclude potential collections from activities such as professional liability or other types of pending legal actions. Significant uncertainties prevent reasonable estimation of the amounts ultimately collectible. Instead, these recoveries are generally recognized when cash is received, or when the collection is probable and the amount collectible can be reasonably estimated.

11. Income Taxes: Federal tax law requires that receivers of corporations, including depository institutions for which the FDIC serves as receiver, continue to file federal income tax returns for the receiverships they manage. A receivership may therefore incur a federal income tax liability from activities that occur during the life of the receivership, as well as during pre-receivership periods. Payment of federal income taxes is deferred until higher priority claims are satisfied, but prior to any payment made to equity holders of the failed institution. Because of the contingent nature of these tax claims, federal income tax liabilities are generally not recognized in these financial statements unless circumstances indicate that there is a high probability that they will be paid. Federal law provides an exemption from income taxes imposed by any State or local taxing authority once FDIC is appointed as receiver. If a receivership files for a refund from federal or state tax agencies, the potential tax refund estimate is disclosed. Since such refunds are not fixed and determinable and may be subject to audit by tax agencies, these refunds are generally not recognized until they are received.

12. FDIC Billed Expenses (Statement of Operations): FDIC personnel, who are employed by the FDIC in its Corporate capacity, are responsible for conducting all liquidation-related activities for FDIC receiverships. The FDIC in its Corporate capacity bills the receiverships for various liquidation services provided on their behalf. Since 2015, FDIC billed expenses represent a receivership's proportional share of aggregate liquidation costs based on allocation factors, such as receivership-specific direct expenses, assets in liquidation and administrative liability balances. Prior to 2015, FDIC billed expenses were based on each individual receivership's actual workload volume and corresponding benchmark rate for each type of liquidation service provided.

BANKUNITED, FSB — **CORAL GABLES, FL**
Fund Number: 10061 — **Inception Date: 05/21/2009**
Statement of Assets & Liabilities in Liquidation (unaudited) — **For Period Ending: December 31, 2013**
(Rounded in Dollars) — **Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 11:36:11AM**

	Current Balance	Inception Balance
Assets		
Cash and Investments	$ 1,561,710	$ 0
Receivable Due from FDIC (Note 3)	813,413,509	0
Due from Acquiring Institution and Other Receivables (Note 3)	0	0
Assets in Liquidation		
Securities	0	829,241,097
Consumer Loans	0	87,710,123
Commercial Loans	0	181,483,785
Real Estate Mortgages	0	8,731,408,612
Other Assets/Judgments	1,581,673	1,670,265,030
Owned Assets	0	50,724,115
Net Investments in Subsidiaries	0	2,806,865,210
Structured and Securitized Assets	0	0
Subtotal - Assets in Liquidation	**$ 1,581,673**	**$ 14,357,697,972**
Less: Estimated Loss on Assets in Liquidation (Note 4)	1,138,805	0
Total Assets	**$ 815,418,088**	**$ 14,357,697,972**
Liabilities (Note 5)		
Administrative Liabilities		
Accounts/Notes Payable	181,429	0
Suspense/Escrow Accounts	634,990	0
Due to FDIC for Billed Expenses	5,922,721	0
Due to FDIC for Borrowed Funds	0	0
Estimated Litigation Losses - Probable (Note 7)	0	0
Estimated Loss Share and Other Reserves (Note 6)	658,098,187	0
Subtotal - Administrative Liabilities	**$ 664,837,326**	**$ 0**
Proven Depositor/Creditor Claims		
Due to FDIC for Subrogated Deposit Claims	5,841,115,429	0
Uninsured Deposit Claims Due Others	0	0
Other Creditor Claims	19,364,880	0
Estimated Interest on Claims (Note 8)	0	0
Subtotal - Proven Depositor/Creditor Claims	**$ 5,860,480,309**	**$ 0**
Other Claims		
Other Contingent Creditor Claims (Note 7)	0	0
Other Subordinated Obligations	0	0
Liabilities at Inception - Unproven	0	13,796,804,671
Subtotal - Other Claims	**$ 0**	**$ 13,796,804,671**
Total Liabilities	**$ 6,525,317,635**	**$ 13,796,804,671**
Net Assets/(Deficit)		
Net Assets / (Deficit) At Inception	560,893,300	560,893,300
Premiums Received / (Paid) at Resolution	(2,093,171,393)	0
Asset - Related Equity Adjustments (Note 9)	(948,648,074)	0
Liability/Claims-Related Equity Adjustments (Note 9)	(677,569,067)	0
Net Income / (Loss) of the Liquidation Since Inception	(2,551,404,313)	0
Total Net Assets/(Deficit)	**($5,709,899,547)**	**$ 560,893,300**
Total Liabilities and Net Assets/(Deficit)	**$ 815,418,088**	**$ 14,357,697,972**
Estimated additional litigation losses considered reasonably possible: (Note 7)	**$ 0**	

BANKUNITED, FSB **CORAL GABLES, FL**
Fund Number: 10061 **Inception Date: 05/21/2009**
Statement of Assets & Liabilities in Liquidation (unaudited) **For Period Ending: December 31, 2013**
(Rounded in Dollars) **Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 11:36:11AM**

	Current Balance	Inception Balance
Estimated tax refund (Note 11)	$ 52,067,042	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Last Month Closed: April, 2018 (Period 04)

Notes to Financial Statements:

1. Basis of Accounting: The FDI Act authorizes the FDIC, as receiver for a failed insured depository institution ("receivership"), to administer and conclude the affairs of such institution. Financial statement presentations are based on the premise that the assets of the receivership will be liquidated and proceeds distributed to the institution's creditors over time as provided by applicable laws and regulations. While a receivership's average lifespan is three to nine years, some may require longer time frames to conclude. At the onset of a receivership, the failed institution's financial records are reviewed and restated to establish a new basis of accounting. The assets and liabilities of the failed institution are adjusted to remove all estimated losses, accruals, and deferrals. These adjustments include loss allowances; partial write downs; prepaid, deferred or accrued expenses having no recovery value; and accrued or deferred income. Restated balances are shown under the Inception Balance heading of the Statement of Assets and Liabilities in Liquidation. After inception, FDIC's liquidation valuation and measurement practices, as described more fully in the paragraphs that follow, are adopted for all assets and liabilities. In general, transactions are recorded when cash is received or disbursed. Accruals may be used when prospective cash flows are probable and reasonably estimated.

2. Use of Estimates: As appropriate, estimates of asset values, liabilities, revenues, and expenses are reflected in the financial statements. These amounts are updated over time to compensate for uncertainties inherent in the estimation process. As with the use of all estimates, actual results may differ.

3. Receivables: The line item Receivable Due from FDIC reflects the amount owed by FDIC Corporate to a receivership as a result of the net effect of the initial resolution transactions where the amount of deposits transferred exceeds the amount of assets sold to an acquiring institution. This receivable is satisfied when a receivership receives cash from Corporate or when a receivership declares a dividend and offsets the receivable against the FDIC's subrogated deposit liability claim.

The line item Due from Acquiring Institution and Other Receivable typically includes the net effect of post-closing asset and liability adjustments between the receivership and the acquiring institution. This receivable is satisfied between a receivership and an acquiring institution in accordance with the settlement and shared-loss arrangement provisions within the purchase and assumption agreement and accompanying shared-loss agreement, respectively.

4. Valuation of Assets/Loss Allowances: Assets of a receivership are shown at values representing cash on deposit or the book value of amounts invested; the principal balance of loans, notes, other debt instruments or receivables (note that interest on these assets is not accrued after failure but is recognized when received); the foreclosed value of real and/or personal property or the book value of assets (cost less depreciation or amortization through date of the institution's failure); and the historical cost of the net investment in subsidiaries, partnerships or joint ventures, adjusted where appropriate to reflect a receivership's portion of the underlying net earnings or losses.

An Estimated Loss on Assets is provided when anticipated future asset disposition proceeds, including associated expenses, are less than recorded amounts. Future asset disposition proceeds are generally estimated by applying current book values against estimated recovery rates (based on available valuation projections or liquidation experience) for similar receivership asset categories. Actual recovery rates for a receivership may differ according to the quality and type of individual asset, as well as over time with changing market conditions. Accordingly, the gains or losses ultimately realized by a receivership will likely vary from amounts estimated.

5. Actual and Estimated Liabilities: The FDIC, as receiver, determines (allows/disallows) claims and distributes proceeds derived from the disposition of the failed institution's assets according to applicable state and federal law governing the payment of creditor claims. Recorded liabilities comprise 1) proven or pending (unproven) claims against a receivership estate, 2) various operating liabilities, and 3) estimates of other probable losses such as pending defensive litigation. Applicable law governing the payment priority of distributions may vary depending on the inception date of a receivership. Therefore, liabilities of a receivership estate are not ranked in order of preference or payment priority on the Statement of Assets and Liabilities in Liquidation.

6. Estimated Loss Share Reserves: A receivership records an estimated liability for shared-loss payments relative to assets purchased under a shared-loss agreement with an acquiring institution, which may span a period of eight to ten years. This estimated shared-loss liability is adjusted monthly for actual loss payments made and recoveries obtained, as well as periodic valuation updates.

7. Reasonably Possible Litigation Losses: In addition to the amounts recorded for probable litigation liabilities, the FDIC Legal Division has determined that a receivership may be subject to reasonably possible losses from unresolved litigation. Reasonably possible losses differ from those which are probable in that there is a lesser likelihood of loss and payment from a receivership. As such, reasonably possible losses are not accrued until the FDIC, through periodic review, determines that the likelihood of loss has become probable. A receivership may be subject to significant losses from cases where uncertainties prevent a reasonable assessment of the ultimate outcome and/or an estimate of the amount of loss which could result.

8. Estimated Interest on Claims: Applicable law governs or directs the payment of post-insolvency interest to creditors holding proven claims against the receivership estate, including the claim(s) held by the FDIC in its Corporate capacity. Post-insolvency interest is the interest calculated and paid on proven creditor claims, under certain circumstances, after a receiver is appointed. Uncertainties exist as to the universe of creditors whose claims will ultimately be allowed and whether creditors will receive the full principal amount of proven claims against the receivership estate or any post-insolvency interest. No distribution will be made to holders of equity interests until allowed creditor claims have been paid principal and any post-insolvency interest in

full. Generally, the estimated liability for the total amount of post-insolvency interest payable respective to creditor claims is recognized in these financial statements when at least 95% of the principal of proven creditor claims has been paid.

9. Non-Cash Adjustments: Unrecorded assets and claims determined to have existed as of the institution's failure are deemed discovered assets and liabilities, respectively, and are recorded as non-cash equity adjustments. Other non-cash equity adjustments include the Estimated Loss on Assets in Liquidation, the Estimated Interest on Claims, as well as the write-off of remaining unpaid liabilities prior to the inactivation of a receivership. Note that certain non-cash adjustments such as the estimated loss on assets and probable litigation are reversed when they are recognized as liquidation transactions in the Statement of Operations.

10. Contingent Recoveries: Assets of a receivership generally exclude potential collections from activities such as professional liability or other types of pending legal actions. Significant uncertainties prevent reasonable estimation of the amounts ultimately collectible. Instead, these recoveries are generally recognized when cash is received, or when the collection is probable and the amount collectible can be reasonably estimated.

11. Income Taxes: Federal tax law requires that receivers of corporations, including depository institutions for which the FDIC serves as receiver, continue to file federal income tax returns for the receiverships they manage. A receivership may therefore incur a federal income tax liability from activities that occur during the life of the receivership, as well as during pre-receivership periods. Payment of federal income taxes is deferred until higher priority claims are satisfied, but prior to any payment made to equity holders of the failed institution. Because of the contingent nature of these tax claims, federal income tax liabilities are generally not recognized in these financial statements unless circumstances indicate that there is a high probability that they will be paid. Federal law provides an exemption from income taxes imposed by any State or local taxing authority once FDIC is appointed as receiver. If a receivership files for a refund from federal or state tax agencies, the potential tax refund estimate is disclosed. Since such refunds are not fixed and determinable and may be subject to audit by tax agencies, these refunds are generally not recognized until they are received.

12. FDIC Billed Expenses (Statement of Operations): FDIC personnel, who are employed by the FDIC in its Corporate capacity, are responsible for conducting all liquidation-related activities for FDIC receiverships. The FDIC in its Corporate capacity bills the receiverships for various liquidation services provided on their behalf. Since 2015, FDIC billed expenses represent a receivership's proportional share of aggregate liquidation costs based on allocation factors, such as receivership-specific direct expenses, assets in liquidation and administrative liability balances. Prior to 2015, FDIC billed expenses were based on each individual receivership's actual workload volume and corresponding benchmark rate for each type of liquidation service provided.

BANKUNITED, FSB | **CORAL GABLES, FL**
Fund Number: 10061 | **Inception Date: 05/21/2009**
Statement of Assets & Liabilities in Liquidation (unaudited) | **For Period Ending: December 31, 2014**
(Rounded in Dollars) | **Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 11:38:06AM**

	Current Balance	Inception Balance
Assets		
Cash and Investments	$ 278,448	$ 0
Receivable Due from FDIC (Note 3)	407,348,509	0
Due from Acquiring Institution and Other Receivables (Note 3)	0	0
Assets in Liquidation		
Securities	0	829,241,097
Consumer Loans	0	87,710,123
Commercial Loans	0	181,483,785
Real Estate Mortgages	0	8,731,408,612
Other Assets/Judgments	793,558	1,670,265,030
Owned Assets	0	50,724,115
Net Investments in Subsidiaries	0	2,806,865,210
Structured and Securitized Assets	0	0
Subtotal - Assets in Liquidation	**$ 793,558**	**$ 14,357,697,972**
Less: Estimated Loss on Assets in Liquidation (Note 4)	563,426	0
Total Assets	**$ 407,857,089**	**$ 14,357,697,972**
Liabilities (Note 5)		
Administrative Liabilities		
Accounts/Notes Payable	5,074	0
Suspense/Escrow Accounts	225,787	0
Due to FDIC for Billed Expenses	203,715	0
Due to FDIC for Borrowed Funds	0	0
Estimated Litigation Losses - Probable (Note 7)	0	0
Estimated Loss Share and Other Reserves (Note 6)	319,186,121	0
Subtotal - Administrative Liabilities	**$ 319,620,697**	**$ 0**
Proven Depositor/Creditor Claims		
Due to FDIC for Subrogated Deposit Claims	5,498,050,429	0
Uninsured Deposit Claims Due Others	0	0
Other Creditor Claims	19,364,880	0
Estimated Interest on Claims (Note 8)	0	0
Subtotal - Proven Depositor/Creditor Claims	**$ 5,517,415,309**	**$ 0**
Other Claims		
Other Contingent Creditor Claims (Note 7)	0	0
Other Subordinated Obligations	0	0
Liabilities at Inception - Unproven	0	13,796,804,671
Subtotal - Other Claims	**$ 0**	**$ 13,796,804,671**
Total Liabilities	**$ 5,837,036,006**	**$ 13,796,804,671**
Net Assets/(Deficit)		
Net Assets / (Deficit) At Inception	560,893,300	560,893,300
Premiums Received / (Paid) at Resolution	(2,093,171,393)	0
Asset - Related Equity Adjustments (Note 9)	(948,072,696)	0
Liability/Claims-Related Equity Adjustments (Note 9)	(338,657,001)	0
Net Income / (Loss) of the Liquidation Since Inception	(2,610,171,128)	0
Total Net Assets/(Deficit)	**($5,429,178,917)**	**$ 560,893,300**
Total Liabilities and Net Assets/(Deficit)	**$ 407,857,089**	**$ 14,357,697,972**
Estimated additional litigation losses considered reasonably possible: (Note 7)	**$ 0**	

BANKUNITED, FSB | **CORAL GABLES, FL**
Fund Number: 10061 | **Inception Date: 05/21/2009**
Statement of Assets & Liabilities in Liquidation (unaudited) | **For Period Ending: December 31, 2014**
(Rounded in Dollars) | **Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 11:38:06AM**

	Current Balance	Inception Balance
Estimated tax refund (Note 11)	$ 0	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Last Month Closed: April, 2018 (Period 04)

Notes to Financial Statements:

1. Basis of Accounting: The FDI Act authorizes the FDIC, as receiver for a failed insured depository institution ("receivership"), to administer and conclude the affairs of such institution. Financial statement presentations are based on the premise that the assets of the receivership will be liquidated and proceeds distributed to the institution's creditors over time as provided by applicable laws and regulations. While a receivership's average lifespan is three to nine years, some may require longer time frames to conclude. At the onset of a receivership, the failed institution's financial records are reviewed and restated to establish a new basis of accounting. The assets and liabilities of the failed institution are adjusted to remove all estimated losses, accruals, and deferrals. These adjustments include loss allowances; partial write downs; prepaid, deferred or accrued expenses having no recovery value; and accrued or deferred income. Restated balances are shown under the Inception Balance heading of the Statement of Assets and Liabilities in Liquidation. After inception, FDIC's liquidation valuation and measurement practices, as described more fully in the paragraphs that follow, are adopted for all assets and liabilities. In general, transactions are recorded when cash is received or disbursed. Accruals may be used when prospective cash flows are probable and reasonably estimated.

2. Use of Estimates: As appropriate, estimates of asset values, liabilities, revenues, and expenses are reflected in the financial statements. These amounts are updated over time to compensate for uncertainties inherent in the estimation process. As with the use of all estimates, actual results may differ.

3. Receivables: The line item Receivable Due from FDIC reflects the amount owed by FDIC Corporate to a receivership as a result of the net effect of the initial resolution transactions where the amount of deposits transferred exceeds the amount of assets sold to an acquiring institution. This receivable is satisfied when a receivership receives cash from Corporate or when a receivership declares a dividend and offsets the receivable against the FDIC's subrogated deposit liability claim.

The line item Due from Acquiring Institution and Other Receivable typically includes the net effect of post-closing asset and liability adjustments between the receivership and the acquiring institution. This receivable is satisfied between a receivership and an acquiring institution in accordance with the settlement and shared-loss arrangement provisions within the purchase and assumption agreement and accompanying shared-loss agreement, respectively.

4. Valuation of Assets/Loss Allowances: Assets of a receivership are shown at values representing cash on deposit or the book value of amounts invested; the principal balance of loans, notes, other debt instruments or receivables (note that interest on these assets is not accrued after failure but is recognized when received); the foreclosed value of real and/or personal property or the book value of assets (cost less depreciation or amortization through date of the institution's failure); and the historical cost of the net investment in subsidiaries, partnerships or joint ventures, adjusted where appropriate to reflect a receivership's portion of the underlying net earnings or losses.

An Estimated Loss on Assets is provided when anticipated future asset disposition proceeds, including associated expenses, are less than recorded amounts. Future asset disposition proceeds are generally estimated by applying current book values against estimated recovery rates (based on available valuation projections or liquidation experience) for similar receivership asset categories. Actual recovery rates for a receivership may differ according to the quality and type of individual asset, as well as over time with changing market conditions. Accordingly, the gains or losses ultimately realized by a receivership will likely vary from amounts estimated.

5. Actual and Estimated Liabilities: The FDIC, as receiver, determines (allows/disallows) claims and distributes proceeds derived from the disposition of the failed institution's assets according to applicable state and federal law governing the payment of creditor claims. Recorded liabilities comprise 1) proven or pending (unproven) claims against a receivership estate, 2) various operating liabilities, and 3) estimates of other probable losses such as pending defensive litigation. Applicable law governing the payment priority of distributions may vary depending on the inception date of a receivership. Therefore, liabilities of a receivership estate are not ranked in order of preference or payment priority on the Statement of Assets and Liabilities in Liquidation.

6. Estimated Loss Share Reserves: A receivership records an estimated liability for shared-loss payments relative to assets purchased under a shared-loss agreement with an acquiring institution, which may span a period of eight to ten years. This estimated shared-loss liability is adjusted monthly for actual loss payments made and recoveries obtained, as well as periodic valuation updates.

7. Reasonably Possible Litigation Losses: In addition to the amounts recorded for probable litigation liabilities, the FDIC Legal Division has determined that a receivership may be subject to reasonably possible losses from unresolved litigation. Reasonably possible losses differ from those which are probable in that there is a lesser likelihood of loss and payment from a receivership. As such, reasonably possible losses are not accrued until the FDIC, through periodic review, determines that the likelihood of loss has become probable. A receivership may be subject to significant losses from cases where uncertainties prevent a reasonable assessment of the ultimate outcome and/or an estimate of the amount of loss which could result.

8. Estimated Interest on Claims: Applicable law governs or directs the payment of post-insolvency interest to creditors holding proven claims against the receivership estate, including the claim(s) held by the FDIC in its Corporate capacity. Post-insolvency interest is the interest calculated and paid on proven creditor claims, under certain circumstances, after a receiver is appointed. Uncertainties exist as to the universe of creditors whose claims will ultimately be allowed and whether creditors will receive the full principal amount of proven claims against the receivership estate or any post-insolvency interest. No distribution will be made to holders of equity interests until allowed creditor claims have been paid principal and any post-insolvency interest in

full. Generally, the estimated liability for the total amount of post-insolvency interest payable respective to creditor claims is recognized in these financial statements when at least 95% of the principal of proven creditor claims has been paid.

9. Non-Cash Adjustments: Unrecorded assets and claims determined to have existed as of the institution's failure are deemed discovered assets and liabilities, respectively, and are recorded as non-cash equity adjustments. Other non-cash equity adjustments include the Estimated Loss on Assets in Liquidation, the Estimated Interest on Claims, as well as the write-off of remaining unpaid liabilities prior to the inactivation of a receivership. Note that certain non-cash adjustments such as the estimated loss on assets and probable litigation are reversed when they are recognized as liquidation transactions in the Statement of Operations.

10. Contingent Recoveries: Assets of a receivership generally exclude potential collections from activities such as professional liability or other types of pending legal actions. Significant uncertainties prevent reasonable estimation of the amounts ultimately collectible. Instead, these recoveries are generally recognized when cash is received, or when the collection is probable and the amount collectible can be reasonably estimated.

11. Income Taxes: Federal tax law requires that receivers of corporations, including depository institutions for which the FDIC serves as receiver, continue to file federal income tax returns for the receiverships they manage. A receivership may therefore incur a federal income tax liability from activities that occur during the life of the receivership, as well as during pre-receivership periods. Payment of federal income taxes is deferred until higher priority claims are satisfied, but prior to any payment made to equity holders of the failed institution. Because of the contingent nature of these tax claims, federal income tax liabilities are generally not recognized in these financial statements unless circumstances indicate that there is a high probability that they will be paid. Federal law provides an exemption from income taxes imposed by any State or local taxing authority once FDIC is appointed as receiver. If a receivership files for a refund from federal or state tax agencies, the potential tax refund estimate is disclosed. Since such refunds are not fixed and determinable and may be subject to audit by tax agencies, these refunds are generally not recognized until they are received.

12. FDIC Billed Expenses (Statement of Operations): FDIC personnel, who are employed by the FDIC in its Corporate capacity, are responsible for conducting all liquidation-related activities for FDIC receiverships. The FDIC in its Corporate capacity bills the receiverships for various liquidation services provided on their behalf. Since 2015, FDIC billed expenses represent a receivership's proportional share of aggregate liquidation costs based on allocation factors, such as receivership-specific direct expenses, assets in liquidation and administrative liability balances. Prior to 2015, FDIC billed expenses were based on each individual receivership's actual workload volume and corresponding benchmark rate for each type of liquidation service provided.

BANKUNITED, FSB — **CORAL GABLES, FL**
Fund Number: 10061 — **Inception Date: 05/21/2009**
Statement of Assets & Liabilities in Liquidation (unaudited) — **For Period Ending: December 31, 2015**
(Rounded in Dollars) — **Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 11:38:51AM**

	Current Balance	Inception Balance
Assets		
Cash and Investments	$ 1,591,499	$ 0
Receivable Due from FDIC (Note 3)	351,099,138	0
Due from Acquiring Institution and Other Receivables (Note 3)	0	0
Assets in Liquidation		
Securities	0	829,241,097
Consumer Loans	0	87,710,123
Commercial Loans	0	181,483,785
Real Estate Mortgages	0	8,731,408,612
Other Assets/Judgments	571,750	1,670,265,030
Owned Assets	0	50,724,115
Net Investments in Subsidiaries	0	2,806,865,210
Structured and Securitized Assets	0	0
Subtotal - Assets in Liquidation	**$ 571,750**	**$ 14,357,697,972**
Less: Estimated Loss on Assets in Liquidation (Note 4)	360,202	0
Total Assets	**$ 352,902,185**	**$ 14,357,697,972**
Liabilities (Note 5)		
Administrative Liabilities		
Accounts/Notes Payable	521,382	0
Suspense/Escrow Accounts	225,787	0
Due to FDIC for Billed Expenses	274,896	0
Due to FDIC for Borrowed Funds	0	0
Estimated Litigation Losses - Probable (Note 7)	0	0
Estimated Loss Share and Other Reserves (Note 6)	124,691,866	0
Subtotal - Administrative Liabilities	**$ 125,713,931**	**$ 0**
Proven Depositor/Creditor Claims		
Due to FDIC for Subrogated Deposit Claims	5,498,050,429	0
Uninsured Deposit Claims Due Others	0	0
Other Creditor Claims	19,364,880	0
Estimated Interest on Claims (Note 8)	0	0
Subtotal - Proven Depositor/Creditor Claims	**$ 5,517,415,309**	**$ 0**
Other Claims		
Other Contingent Creditor Claims (Note 7)	0	0
Other Subordinated Obligations	0	0
Liabilities at Inception - Unproven	0	13,796,804,671
Subtotal - Other Claims	**$ 0**	**$ 13,796,804,671**
Total Liabilities	**$ 5,643,129,240**	**$ 13,796,804,671**
Net Assets/(Deficit)		
Net Assets / (Deficit) At Inception	560,893,300	560,893,300
Premiums Received / (Paid) at Resolution	(2,093,171,393)	0
Asset - Related Equity Adjustments (Note 9)	(947,869,472)	0
Liability/Claims-Related Equity Adjustments (Note 9)	(144,162,746)	0
Net Income / (Loss) of the Liquidation Since Inception	(2,665,916,744)	0
Total Net Assets/(Deficit)	**($5,290,227,055)**	**$ 560,893,300**
Total Liabilities and Net Assets/(Deficit)	**$ 352,902,185**	**$ 14,357,697,972**
Estimated additional litigation losses considered reasonably possible: (Note 7)	**$ 0**	

BANKUNITED, FSB
Fund Number: 10061
Statement of Assets & Liabilities in Liquidation (unaudited)
(Rounded in Dollars)

CORAL GABLES, FL
Inception Date: 05/21/2009
For Period Ending: December 31, 2015
Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 11:38:51AM

	Current Balance	Inception Balance
Estimated tax refund (Note 11)	$ 0	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Last Month Closed: April, 2018 (Period 04)

Notes to Financial Statements:

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BANKUNITED, FSB | **CORAL GABLES, FL**
Fund Number: 10061 | **Inception Date: 05/21/2009**
Statement of Assets & Liabilities in Liquidation (unaudited) | **For Period Ending: December 31, 2016**
(Rounded in Dollars) | **Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 11:39:32AM**

	Current Balance	Inception Balance
Assets		
Cash and Investments	$ 1,460,861	$ 0
Receivable Due from FDIC (Note 3)	116,081,320	0
Due from Acquiring Institution and Other Receivables (Note 3)	0	0
Assets in Liquidation		
Securities	0	829,241,097
Consumer Loans	0	87,710,123
Commercial Loans	0	181,483,785
Real Estate Mortgages	0	8,731,408,612
Other Assets/Judgments	474,301	1,670,265,030
Owned Assets	0	50,724,115
Net Investments in Subsidiaries	0	2,806,865,210
Structured and Securitized Assets	0	0
Subtotal - Assets in Liquidation	**$ 474,301**	**$ 14,357,697,972**
Less: Estimated Loss on Assets in Liquidation (Note 4)	294,067	0
Total Assets	**$ 117,722,416**	**$ 14,357,697,972**
Liabilities (Note 5)		
Administrative Liabilities		
Accounts/Notes Payable	138,114	0
Suspense/Escrow Accounts	0	0
Due to FDIC for Billed Expenses	25,438	0
Due to FDIC for Borrowed Funds	0	0
Estimated Litigation Losses - Probable (Note 7)	0	0
Estimated Loss Share and Other Reserves (Note 6)	77,331,205	0
Subtotal - Administrative Liabilities	**$ 77,494,757**	**$ 0**
Proven Depositor/Creditor Claims		
Due to FDIC for Subrogated Deposit Claims	5,297,050,429	0
Uninsured Deposit Claims Due Others	0	0
Other Creditor Claims	19,364,880	0
Estimated Interest on Claims (Note 8)	0	0
Subtotal - Proven Depositor/Creditor Claims	**$ 5,316,415,309**	**$ 0**
Other Claims		
Other Contingent Creditor Claims (Note 7)	0	0
Other Subordinated Obligations	0	0
Liabilities at Inception - Unproven	0	13,796,804,671
Subtotal - Other Claims	**$ 0**	**$ 13,796,804,671**
Total Liabilities	**$ 5,393,910,066**	**$ 13,796,804,671**
Net Assets/(Deficit)		
Net Assets / (Deficit) At Inception	560,893,300	560,893,300
Premiums Received / (Paid) at Resolution	(2,093,171,393)	0
Asset - Related Equity Adjustments (Note 9)	(947,826,290)	0
Liability/Claims-Related Equity Adjustments (Note 9)	(96,802,084)	0
Net Income / (Loss) of the Liquidation Since Inception	(2,699,281,184)	0
Total Net Assets/(Deficit)	**($5,276,187,650)**	**$ 560,893,300**
Total Liabilities and Net Assets/(Deficit)	**$ 117,722,416**	**$ 14,357,697,972**
Estimated additional litigation losses considered reasonably possible: (Note 7)	**$ 0**	

BANKUNITED, FSB
Fund Number: 10061
Statement of Assets & Liabilities in Liquidation (unaudited)
(Rounded in Dollars)

CORAL GABLES, FL
Inception Date: 05/21/2009
For Period Ending: December 31, 2016
Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 11:39:32AM

	Current Balance	Inception Balance
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The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Last Month Closed: April, 2018 (Period 04)

Notes to Financial Statements:

1. Basis of Accounting: The FDI Act authorizes the FDIC, as receiver for a failed insured depository institution ("receivership"), to administer and conclude the affairs of such institution. Financial statement presentations are based on the premise that the assets of the receivership will be liquidated and proceeds distributed to the institution's creditors over time as provided by applicable laws and regulations. While a receivership's average lifespan is three to nine years, some may require longer time frames to conclude. At the onset of a receivership, the failed institution's financial records are reviewed and restated to establish a new basis of accounting. The assets and liabilities of the failed institution are adjusted to remove all estimated losses, accruals, and deferrals. These adjustments include loss allowances; partial write downs; prepaid, deferred or accrued expenses having no recovery value; and accrued or deferred income. Restated balances are shown under the Inception Balance heading of the Statement of Assets and Liabilities in Liquidation. After inception, FDIC's liquidation valuation and measurement practices, as described more fully in the paragraphs that follow, are adopted for all assets and liabilities. In general, transactions are recorded when cash is received or disbursed. Accruals may be used when prospective cash flows are probable and reasonably estimated.

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BANKUNITED, FSB — **CORAL GABLES, FL**
Fund Number: 10061 — **Inception Date: 05/21/2009**
Statement of Assets & Liabilities in Liquidation (unaudited) — **For Period Ending: December 31, 2017**
(Rounded in Dollars) — **Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 11:40:38AM**

	Current Balance	Inception Balance
Assets		
Cash and Investments	$ 2,846,483	$ 0
Receivable Due from FDIC (Note 3)	72,407,192	0
Due from Acquiring Institution and Other Receivables (Note 3)	0	0
Assets in Liquidation		
Securities	0	829,241,097
Consumer Loans	0	87,710,123
Commercial Loans	0	181,483,785
Real Estate Mortgages	0	8,731,408,612
Other Assets/Judgments	474,301	1,670,265,030
Owned Assets	0	50,724,115
Net Investments in Subsidiaries	0	2,806,865,210
Structured and Securitized Assets	0	0
Subtotal - Assets in Liquidation	**$ 474,301**	**$ 14,357,697,972**
Less: Estimated Loss on Assets in Liquidation (Note 4)	294,067	0
Total Assets	**$ 75,433,909**	**$ 14,357,697,972**
Liabilities (Note 5)		
Administrative Liabilities		
Accounts/Notes Payable	40,166	0
Suspense/Escrow Accounts	65,872	0
Due to FDIC for Billed Expenses	41,100	0
Due to FDIC for Borrowed Funds	0	0
Estimated Litigation Losses - Probable (Note 7)	0	0
Estimated Loss Share and Other Reserves (Note 6)	56,301,395	0
Subtotal - Administrative Liabilities	**$ 56,448,533**	**$ 0**
Proven Depositor/Creditor Claims		
Due to FDIC for Subrogated Deposit Claims	5,275,415,338	0
Uninsured Deposit Claims Due Others	0	0
Other Creditor Claims	19,364,880	0
Estimated Interest on Claims (Note 8)	0	0
Subtotal - Proven Depositor/Creditor Claims	**$ 5,294,780,218**	**$ 0**
Other Claims		
Other Contingent Creditor Claims (Note 7)	0	0
Other Subordinated Obligations	0	0
Liabilities at Inception - Unproven	0	13,796,804,671
Subtotal - Other Claims	**$ 0**	**$ 13,796,804,671**
Total Liabilities	**$ 5,351,228,751**	**$ 13,796,804,671**
Net Assets/(Deficit)		
Net Assets / (Deficit) At Inception	560,893,300	560,893,300
Premiums Received / (Paid) at Resolution	(2,093,171,393)	0
Asset - Related Equity Adjustments (Note 9)	(947,826,290)	0
Liability/Claims-Related Equity Adjustments (Note 9)	(75,772,275)	0
Net Income / (Loss) of the Liquidation Since Inception	(2,719,918,184)	0
Total Net Assets/(Deficit)	**($5,275,794,842)**	**$ 560,893,300**
Total Liabilities and Net Assets/(Deficit)	**$ 75,433,909**	**$ 14,357,697,972**
Estimated additional litigation losses considered reasonably possible: (Note 7)	**$ 0**	

BANKUNITED, FSB
Fund Number: 10061
Statement of Assets & Liabilities in Liquidation (unaudited)
(Rounded in Dollars)

CORAL GABLES, FL
Inception Date: 05/21/2009
For Period Ending: December 31, 2017
Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 11:40:38AM

	Current Balance	Inception Balance
Estimated tax refund (Note 11)	$ 0	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Last Month Closed: April, 2018 (Period 04)

Notes to Financial Statements:

1. Basis of Accounting: The FDI Act authorizes the FDIC, as receiver for a failed insured depository institution ("receivership"), to administer and conclude the affairs of such institution. Financial statement presentations are based on the premise that the assets of the receivership will be liquidated and proceeds distributed to the institution's creditors over time as provided by applicable laws and regulations. While a receivership's average lifespan is three to nine years, some may require longer time frames to conclude. At the onset of a receivership, the failed institution's financial records are reviewed and restated to establish a new basis of accounting. The assets and liabilities of the failed institution are adjusted to remove all estimated losses, accruals, and deferrals. These adjustments include loss allowances; partial write downs; prepaid, deferred or accrued expenses having no recovery value; and accrued or deferred income. Restated balances are shown under the Inception Balance heading of the Statement of Assets and Liabilities in Liquidation. After inception, FDIC's liquidation valuation and measurement practices, as described more fully in the paragraphs that follow, are adopted for all assets and liabilities. In general, transactions are recorded when cash is received or disbursed. Accruals may be used when prospective cash flows are probable and reasonably estimated.

2. Use of Estimates: As appropriate, estimates of asset values, liabilities, revenues, and expenses are reflected in the financial statements. These amounts are updated over time to compensate for uncertainties inherent in the estimation process. As with the use of all estimates, actual results may differ.

3. Receivables: The line item Receivable Due from FDIC reflects the amount owed by FDIC Corporate to a receivership as a result of the net effect of the initial resolution transactions where the amount of deposits transferred exceeds the amount of assets sold to an acquiring institution. This receivable is satisfied when a receivership receives cash from Corporate or when a receivership declares a dividend and offsets the receivable against the FDIC's subrogated deposit liability claim.

The line item Due from Acquiring Institution and Other Receivable typically includes the net effect of post-closing asset and liability adjustments between the receivership and the acquiring institution. This receivable is satisfied between a receivership and an acquiring institution in accordance with the settlement and shared-loss arrangement provisions within the purchase and assumption agreement and accompanying shared-loss agreement, respectively.

4. Valuation of Assets/Loss Allowances: Assets of a receivership are shown at values representing cash on deposit or the book value of amounts invested; the principal balance of loans, notes, other debt instruments or receivables (note that interest on these assets is not accrued after failure but is recognized when received); the foreclosed value of real and/or personal property or the book value of assets (cost less depreciation or amortization through date of the institution's failure); and the historical cost of the net investment in subsidiaries, partnerships or joint ventures, adjusted where appropriate to reflect a receivership's portion of the underlying net earnings or losses.

An Estimated Loss on Assets is provided when anticipated future asset disposition proceeds, including associated expenses, are less than recorded amounts. Future asset disposition proceeds are generally estimated by applying current book values against estimated recovery rates (based on available valuation projections or liquidation experience) for similar receivership asset categories. Actual recovery rates for a receivership may differ according to the quality and type of individual asset, as well as over time with changing market conditions. Accordingly, the gains or losses ultimately realized by a receivership will likely vary from amounts estimated.

5. Actual and Estimated Liabilities: The FDIC, as receiver, determines (allows/disallows) claims and distributes proceeds derived from the disposition of the failed institution's assets according to applicable state and federal law governing the payment of creditor claims. Recorded liabilities comprise 1) proven or pending (unproven) claims against a receivership estate, 2) various operating liabilities, and 3) estimates of other probable losses such as pending defensive litigation. Applicable law governing the payment priority of distributions may vary depending on the inception date of a receivership. Therefore, liabilities of a receivership estate are not ranked in order of preference or payment priority on the Statement of Assets and Liabilities in Liquidation.

6. Estimated Loss Share Reserves: A receivership records an estimated liability for shared-loss payments relative to assets purchased under a shared-loss agreement with an acquiring institution, which may span a period of eight to ten years. This estimated shared-loss liability is adjusted monthly for actual loss payments made and recoveries obtained, as well as periodic valuation updates.

7. Reasonably Possible Litigation Losses: In addition to the amounts recorded for probable litigation liabilities, the FDIC Legal Division has determined that a receivership may be subject to reasonably possible losses from unresolved litigation. Reasonably possible losses differ from those which are probable in that there is a lesser likelihood of loss and payment from a receivership. As such, reasonably possible losses are not accrued until the FDIC, through periodic review, determines that the likelihood of loss has become probable. A receivership may be subject to significant losses from cases where uncertainties prevent a reasonable assessment of the ultimate outcome and/or an estimate of the amount of loss which could result.

8. Estimated Interest on Claims: Applicable law governs or directs the payment of post-insolvency interest to creditors holding proven claims against the receivership estate, including the claim(s) held by the FDIC in its Corporate capacity. Post-insolvency interest is the interest calculated and paid on proven creditor claims, under certain circumstances, after a receiver is appointed. Uncertainties exist as to the universe of creditors whose claims will ultimately be allowed and whether creditors will receive the full principal amount of proven claims against the receivership estate or any post-insolvency interest. No distribution will be made to holders of equity interests until allowed creditor claims have been paid principal and any post-insolvency interest in

full. Generally, the estimated liability for the total amount of post-insolvency interest payable respective to creditor claims is recognized in these financial statements when at least 95% of the principal of proven creditor claims has been paid.

9. Non-Cash Adjustments: Unrecorded assets and claims determined to have existed as of the institution's failure are deemed discovered assets and liabilities, respectively, and are recorded as non-cash equity adjustments. Other non-cash equity adjustments include the Estimated Loss on Assets in Liquidation, the Estimated Interest on Claims, as well as the write-off of remaining unpaid liabilities prior to the inactivation of a receivership. Note that certain non-cash adjustments such as the estimated loss on assets and probable litigation are reversed when they are recognized as liquidation transactions in the Statement of Operations.

10. Contingent Recoveries: Assets of a receivership generally exclude potential collections from activities such as professional liability or other types of pending legal actions. Significant uncertainties prevent reasonable estimation of the amounts ultimately collectible. Instead, these recoveries are generally recognized when cash is received, or when the collection is probable and the amount collectible can be reasonably estimated.

11. Income Taxes: Federal tax law requires that receivers of corporations, including depository institutions for which the FDIC serves as receiver, continue to file federal income tax returns for the receiverships they manage. A receivership may therefore incur a federal income tax liability from activities that occur during the life of the receivership, as well as during pre-receivership periods. Payment of federal income taxes is deferred until higher priority claims are satisfied, but prior to any payment made to equity holders of the failed institution. Because of the contingent nature of these tax claims, federal income tax liabilities are generally not recognized in these financial statements unless circumstances indicate that there is a high probability that they will be paid. Federal law provides an exemption from income taxes imposed by any State or local taxing authority once FDIC is appointed as receiver. If a receivership files for a refund from federal or state tax agencies, the potential tax refund estimate is disclosed. Since such refunds are not fixed and determinable and may be subject to audit by tax agencies, these refunds are generally not recognized until they are received.

12. FDIC Billed Expenses (Statement of Operations): FDIC personnel, who are employed by the FDIC in its Corporate capacity, are responsible for conducting all liquidation-related activities for FDIC receiverships. The FDIC in its Corporate capacity bills the receiverships for various liquidation services provided on their behalf. Since 2015, FDIC billed expenses represent a receivership's proportional share of aggregate liquidation costs based on allocation factors, such as receivership-specific direct expenses, assets in liquidation and administrative liability balances. Prior to 2015, FDIC billed expenses were based on each individual receivership's actual workload volume and corresponding benchmark rate for each type of liquidation service provided.

BANKUNITED, FSB
Fund Number: 10061
Statement of Operations (unaudited)
(Rounded in Dollars)

CORAL GABLES, FL
Inception Date: 05/21/2009
For Period Ending: 12/31/2009
Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 12:35:37PM

	Year-to-Date	Inception-to-Date
Liquidation Revenues		
Interest on Cash and Investments	$ 777	$ 777
Interest and Other Operating Income on Assets		
Securities	0	0
Consumer Loans	0	0
Commercial Loans	0	0
Real Estate Mortgages	0	0
Other Assets and Judgments	0	0
Owned Assets	0	0
Structured and Securitized Assets	0	0
Recoveries from Charged-Off Assets	0	0
Subtotal - Interest and Other Operating Income	**$ 0**	**$ 0**
Non-Recurring Income		
Professional Liability / Litigation Recoveries	0	0
Federal and State Income Tax Refunds	100,949	100,949
Other Miscellaneous Income	1,217	1,217
Subtotal - Non-Recurring Income	**$ 102,166**	**$ 102,166**
Total - Liquidation Revenues	**$ 102,942**	**$ 102,942**
Liquidation Expenses		
Operating and Liquidation Expenses		
FDIC Billed Expenses	2,431,600	2,431,600
Asset Management and Other Contractual Expenses	4,278,094	4,278,094
Asset Sales Expenses	292,000	292,000
Owned Asset Expenses	0	0
Legal and Other Professional Fees	374,204	374,204
Pre-closing Administrative Expenses	709,093	709,093
Travel and Other Liquidation Expenses	1,360,952	1,360,952
Subtotal - Operating and Liquidation Expenses	**$ 9,445,944**	**$ 9,445,944**
Non-Recurring Expenses		
Penalties Interest and Termination Fees	0	0
Litigation Losses	0	0
Subtotal - Non-Recurring Expenses	**$ 0**	**$ 0**
Total Liquidation Expenses	**$ 9,445,944**	**$ 9,445,944**
Net Income/(Loss) from Operations	**($9,343,002)**	**($9,343,002)**
Net Change on Equity Investments		
Investments in Subsidiaries	0	0
LLC Equity Interests	0	0
Total Net Change on Equity Investments	**$ 0**	**$ 0**
Net Activity on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims		
Payments on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims	(295,049,584)	(295,049,584)
Recoveries on Loss Share Claims	0	0
Total Net Activity on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims	**($295,049,584)**	**($295,049,584)**
Gain/(Loss) on Disposition of Assets		
Securities	0	0
Consumer Loans	0	0

BANKUNITED, FSB
Fund Number: 10061
Statement of Operations (unaudited)
(Rounded in Dollars)

CORAL GABLES, FL
Inception Date: 05/21/2009
For Period Ending: 12/31/2009
Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 12:35:37PM

	Year-to-Date	Inception-to-Date
Commercial Loans	$ 0	$ 0
Real Estate Mortgages	0	0
Other Assets/Judgments	0	0
Owned Assets	0	0
Net Investments in Subsidiaries	0	0
Structured and Securitized Assets	0	0
Total - Gain/(Loss) on Disposition of Assets	**$ 0**	**$ 0**
Net Income/(Loss) of the Liquidation	**($304,392,586)**	**($304,392,586)**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Last Month Closed: April, 2018 (Period 04)

Notes to Financial Statements:

1. Basis of Accounting: The FDI Act authorizes the FDIC, as receiver for a failed insured depository institution ("receivership"), to administer and conclude the affairs of such institution. Financial statement presentations are based on the premise that the assets of the receivership will be liquidated and proceeds distributed to the institution's creditors over time as provided by applicable laws and regulations. While a receivership's average lifespan is three to nine years, some may require longer time frames to conclude. At the onset of a receivership, the failed institution's financial records are reviewed and restated to establish a new basis of accounting. The assets and liabilities of the failed institution are adjusted to remove all estimated losses, accruals, and deferrals. These adjustments include loss allowances; partial write downs; prepaid, deferred or accrued expenses having no recovery value; and accrued or deferred income. Restated balances are shown under the Inception Balance heading of the Statement of Assets and Liabilities in Liquidation. After inception, FDIC's liquidation valuation and measurement practices, as described more fully in the paragraphs that follow, are adopted for all assets and liabilities. In general, transactions are recorded when cash is received or disbursed. Accruals may be used when prospective cash flows are probable and reasonably estimated.

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BANKUNITED, FSB
Fund Number: 10061
Statement of Operations (unaudited)
(Rounded in Dollars)

CORAL GABLES, FL
Inception Date: 05/21/2009
For Period Ending: 12/31/2010
Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 12:36:32PM

	Year-to-Date	Inception-to-Date
Liquidation Revenues		
Interest on Cash and Investments	$ 3,727	$ 4,504
Interest and Other Operating Income on Assets		
Securities	0	0
Consumer Loans	0	0
Commercial Loans	0	0
Real Estate Mortgages	0	0
Other Assets and Judgments	0	0
Owned Assets	1,124,376	1,124,376
Structured and Securitized Assets	0	0
Recoveries from Charged-Off Assets	0	0
Subtotal - Interest and Other Operating Income	**$ 1,124,376**	**$ 1,124,376**
Non-Recurring Income		
Professional Liability / Litigation Recoveries	0	0
Federal and State Income Tax Refunds	41,553	142,502
Other Miscellaneous Income	377,653	378,870
Subtotal - Non-Recurring Income	**$ 419,206**	**$ 521,371**
Total - Liquidation Revenues	**$ 1,547,309**	**$ 1,650,251**
Liquidation Expenses		
Operating and Liquidation Expenses		
FDIC Billed Expenses	378,357	2,809,957
Asset Management and Other Contractual Expenses	3,772,775	8,050,869
Asset Sales Expenses	(116,250)	175,750
Owned Asset Expenses	96,175	96,175
Legal and Other Professional Fees	1,045,800	1,420,004
Pre-closing Administrative Expenses	842,308	1,551,400
Travel and Other Liquidation Expenses	3,303,782	4,664,735
Subtotal - Operating and Liquidation Expenses	**$ 9,322,946**	**$ 18,768,889**
Non-Recurring Expenses		
Penalties Interest and Termination Fees	0	0
Litigation Losses	0	0
Subtotal - Non-Recurring Expenses	**$ 0**	**$ 0**
Total Liquidation Expenses	**$ 9,322,946**	**$ 18,768,889**
Net Income/(Loss) from Operations	**($7,775,637)**	**($17,118,638)**
Net Change on Equity Investments		
Investments in Subsidiaries	0	0
LLC Equity Interests	0	0
Total Net Change on Equity Investments	**$ 0**	**$ 0**
Net Activity on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims		
Payments on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims	(789,151,459)	(1,084,201,043)
Recoveries on Loss Share Claims	45,008,817	45,008,817
Total Net Activity on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims	**($744,142,642)**	**($1,039,192,226)**
Gain/(Loss) on Disposition of Assets		
Securities	0	0
Consumer Loans	0	0

BANKUNITED, FSB
Fund Number: 10061
Statement of Operations (unaudited)
(Rounded in Dollars)

CORAL GABLES, FL
Inception Date: 05/21/2009
For Period Ending: 12/31/2010
Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 12:36:32PM

	Year-to-Date	Inception-to-Date
Commercial Loans	$ 0	$ 0
Real Estate Mortgages	0	0
Other Assets/Judgments	(115,823)	(115,823)
Owned Assets	(10,383,964)	(10,383,964)
Net Investments in Subsidiaries	0	0
Structured and Securitized Assets	0	0
Total - Gain/(Loss) on Disposition of Assets	**($10,499,787)**	**($10,499,787)**
Net Income/(Loss) of the Liquidation	**($762,418,066)**	**($1,066,810,651)**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Last Month Closed: April, 2018 (Period 04)

Notes to Financial Statements:

1. Basis of Accounting: The FDI Act authorizes the FDIC, as receiver for a failed insured depository institution ("receivership"), to administer and conclude the affairs of such institution. Financial statement presentations are based on the premise that the assets of the receivership will be liquidated and proceeds distributed to the institution's creditors over time as provided by applicable laws and regulations. While a receivership's average lifespan is three to nine years, some may require longer time frames to conclude. At the onset of a receivership, the failed institution's financial records are reviewed and restated to establish a new basis of accounting. The assets and liabilities of the failed institution are adjusted to remove all estimated losses, accruals, and deferrals. These adjustments include loss allowances; partial write downs; prepaid, deferred or accrued expenses having no recovery value; and accrued or deferred income. Restated balances are shown under the Inception Balance heading of the Statement of Assets and Liabilities in Liquidation. After inception, FDIC's liquidation valuation and measurement practices, as described more fully in the paragraphs that follow, are adopted for all assets and liabilities. In general, transactions are recorded when cash is received or disbursed. Accruals may be used when prospective cash flows are probable and reasonably estimated.

2. Use of Estimates: As appropriate, estimates of asset values, liabilities, revenues, and expenses are reflected in the financial statements. These amounts are updated over time to compensate for uncertainties inherent in the estimation process. As with the use of all estimates, actual results may differ.

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The line item Due from Acquiring Institution and Other Receivable typically includes the net effect of post-closing asset and liability adjustments between the receivership and the acquiring institution. This receivable is satisfied between a receivership and an acquiring institution in accordance with the settlement and shared-loss arrangement provisions within the purchase and assumption agreement and accompanying shared-loss agreement, respectively.

4. Valuation of Assets/Loss Allowances: Assets of a receivership are shown at values representing cash on deposit or the book value of amounts invested; the principal balance of loans, notes, other debt instruments or receivables (note that interest on these assets is not accrued after failure but is recognized when received); the foreclosed value of real and/or personal property or the book value of assets (cost less depreciation or amortization through date of the institution's failure); and the historical cost of the net investment in subsidiaries, partnerships or joint ventures, adjusted where appropriate to reflect a receivership's portion of the underlying net earnings or losses.

An Estimated Loss on Assets is provided when anticipated future asset disposition proceeds, including associated expenses, are less than recorded amounts. Future asset disposition proceeds are generally estimated by applying current book values against estimated recovery rates (based on available valuation projections or liquidation experience) for similar receivership asset categories. Actual recovery rates for a receivership may differ according to the quality and type of individual asset, as well as over time with changing market conditions. Accordingly, the gains or losses ultimately realized by a receivership will likely vary from amounts estimated.

5. Actual and Estimated Liabilities: The FDIC, as receiver, determines (allows/disallows) claims and distributes proceeds derived from the disposition of the failed institution's assets according to applicable state and federal law governing the payment of creditor claims. Recorded liabilities comprise 1) proven or pending (unproven) claims against a receivership estate, 2) various operating liabilities, and 3) estimates of other probable losses such as pending defensive litigation. Applicable law governing the payment priority of distributions may vary depending on the inception date of a receivership. Therefore, liabilities of a receivership estate are not ranked in order of preference or payment priority on the Statement of Assets and Liabilities in Liquidation.

6. Estimated Loss Share Reserves: A receivership records an estimated liability for shared-loss payments relative to assets purchased under a shared-loss agreement with an acquiring institution, which may span a period of eight to ten years. This estimated shared-loss liability is adjusted monthly for actual loss payments made and recoveries obtained, as well as periodic valuation updates.

7. Reasonably Possible Litigation Losses: In addition to the amounts recorded for probable litigation liabilities, the FDIC Legal Division has determined that a receivership may be subject to reasonably possible losses from unresolved litigation. Reasonably possible losses differ from those which are probable in that there is a lesser likelihood of loss and payment from a receivership. As such, reasonably possible losses are not accrued until the FDIC, through periodic review, determines that the likelihood of loss has become probable. A receivership may be subject to significant losses from cases where uncertainties prevent a reasonable assessment of the ultimate outcome and/or an estimate of the amount of loss which could result.

8. Estimated Interest on Claims: Applicable law governs or directs the payment of post-insolvency interest to creditors holding proven claims against the receivership estate, including the claim(s) held by the FDIC in its Corporate capacity. Post-insolvency interest is the interest calculated and paid on proven creditor claims, under certain circumstances, after a receiver is appointed. Uncertainties exist as to the universe of creditors whose claims will ultimately be allowed and whether creditors will receive the full principal amount of proven claims against the receivership estate or any post-insolvency interest. No distribution will be made to holders of equity interests until allowed creditor claims have been paid principal and any post-insolvency interest in

full. Generally, the estimated liability for the total amount of post-insolvency interest payable respective to creditor claims is recognized in these financial statements when at least 95% of the principal of proven creditor claims has been paid.

9. Non-Cash Adjustments: Unrecorded assets and claims determined to have existed as of the institution's failure are deemed discovered assets and liabilities, respectively, and are recorded as non-cash equity adjustments. Other non-cash equity adjustments include the Estimated Loss on Assets in Liquidation, the Estimated Interest on Claims, as well as the write-off of remaining unpaid liabilities prior to the inactivation of a receivership. Note that certain non-cash adjustments such as the estimated loss on assets and probable litigation are reversed when they are recognized as liquidation transactions in the Statement of Operations.

10. Contingent Recoveries: Assets of a receivership generally exclude potential collections from activities such as professional liability or other types of pending legal actions. Significant uncertainties prevent reasonable estimation of the amounts ultimately collectible. Instead, these recoveries are generally recognized when cash is received, or when the collection is probable and the amount collectible can be reasonably estimated.

11. Income Taxes: Federal tax law requires that receivers of corporations, including depository institutions for which the FDIC serves as receiver, continue to file federal income tax returns for the receiverships they manage. A receivership may therefore incur a federal income tax liability from activities that occur during the life of the receivership, as well as during pre-receivership periods. Payment of federal income taxes is deferred until higher priority claims are satisfied, but prior to any payment made to equity holders of the failed institution. Because of the contingent nature of these tax claims, federal income tax liabilities are generally not recognized in these financial statements unless circumstances indicate that there is a high probability that they will be paid. Federal law provides an exemption from income taxes imposed by any State or local taxing authority once FDIC is appointed as receiver. If a receivership files for a refund from federal or state tax agencies, the potential tax refund estimate is disclosed. Since such refunds are not fixed and determinable and may be subject to audit by tax agencies, these refunds are generally not recognized until they are received.

12. FDIC Billed Expenses (Statement of Operations): FDIC personnel, who are employed by the FDIC in its Corporate capacity, are responsible for conducting all liquidation-related activities for FDIC receiverships. The FDIC in its Corporate capacity bills the receiverships for various liquidation services provided on their behalf. Since 2015, FDIC billed expenses represent a receivership's proportional share of aggregate liquidation costs based on allocation factors, such as receivership-specific direct expenses, assets in liquidation and administrative liability balances. Prior to 2015, FDIC billed expenses were based on each individual receivership's actual workload volume and corresponding benchmark rate for each type of liquidation service provided.

BANKUNITED, FSB | **CORAL GABLES, FL**
Fund Number: 10061 | **Inception Date: 05/21/2009**
Statement of Operations (unaudited) | **For Period Ending: 12/31/2011**
(Rounded in Dollars) | **Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 12:38:13PM**

	Year-to-Date	Inception-to-Date
Liquidation Revenues		
Interest on Cash and Investments	$ 7,885	$ 12,388
Interest and Other Operating Income on Assets		
Securities	0	0
Consumer Loans	0	0
Commercial Loans	0	0
Real Estate Mortgages	0	0
Other Assets and Judgments	0	0
Owned Assets	0	1,124,376
Structured and Securitized Assets	0	0
Recoveries from Charged-Off Assets	0	0
Subtotal - Interest and Other Operating Income	**$ 0**	**$ 1,124,376**
Non-Recurring Income		
Professional Liability / Litigation Recoveries	19,385	19,385
Federal and State Income Tax Refunds	0	142,502
Other Miscellaneous Income	38,120	416,990
Subtotal - Non-Recurring Income	**$ 57,505**	**$ 578,877**
Total - Liquidation Revenues	**$ 65,390**	**$ 1,715,640**
Liquidation Expenses		
Operating and Liquidation Expenses		
FDIC Billed Expenses	1,399,712	4,209,669
Asset Management and Other Contractual Expenses	1,217,099	9,267,968
Asset Sales Expenses	0	175,750
Owned Asset Expenses	0	96,175
Legal and Other Professional Fees	3,330,414	4,750,418
Pre-closing Administrative Expenses	0	1,551,400
Travel and Other Liquidation Expenses	8,270	4,673,004
Subtotal - Operating and Liquidation Expenses	**$ 5,955,494**	**$ 24,724,383**
Non-Recurring Expenses		
Penalties Interest and Termination Fees	0	0
Litigation Losses	0	0
Subtotal - Non-Recurring Expenses	**$ 0**	**$ 0**
Total Liquidation Expenses	**$ 5,955,494**	**$ 24,724,383**
Net Income/(Loss) from Operations	**($5,890,104)**	**($23,008,743)**
Net Change on Equity Investments		
Investments in Subsidiaries	0	0
LLC Equity Interests	0	0
Total Net Change on Equity Investments	**$ 0**	**$ 0**
Net Activity on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims		
Payments on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims	(762,773,737)	(1,846,974,780)
Recoveries on Loss Share Claims	57,265,683	102,274,500
Total Net Activity on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims	**($705,508,054)**	**($1,744,700,280)**
Gain/(Loss) on Disposition of Assets		
Securities	0	0
Consumer Loans	0	0

BANKUNITED, FSB
Fund Number: 10061
Statement of Operations (unaudited)
(Rounded in Dollars)

CORAL GABLES, FL
Inception Date: 05/21/2009
For Period Ending: 12/31/2011
Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 12:38:13PM

	Year-to-Date	Inception-to-Date
Commercial Loans	$ 0	$ 0
Real Estate Mortgages	0	0
Other Assets/Judgments	(7,888)	(123,712)
Owned Assets	(2,777,040)	(13,161,004)
Net Investments in Subsidiaries	0	0
Structured and Securitized Assets	0	0
Total - Gain/(Loss) on Disposition of Assets	**($2,784,928)**	**($13,284,716)**
Net Income/(Loss) of the Liquidation	**($714,183,087)**	**($1,780,993,739)**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Last Month Closed: April, 2018 (Period 04)

Notes to Financial Statements:

1. Basis of Accounting: The FDI Act authorizes the FDIC, as receiver for a failed insured depository institution ("receivership"), to administer and conclude the affairs of such institution. Financial statement presentations are based on the premise that the assets of the receivership will be liquidated and proceeds distributed to the institution's creditors over time as provided by applicable laws and regulations. While a receivership's average lifespan is three to nine years, some may require longer time frames to conclude. At the onset of a receivership, the failed institution's financial records are reviewed and restated to establish a new basis of accounting. The assets and liabilities of the failed institution are adjusted to remove all estimated losses, accruals, and deferrals. These adjustments include loss allowances; partial write downs; prepaid, deferred or accrued expenses having no recovery value; and accrued or deferred income. Restated balances are shown under the Inception Balance heading of the Statement of Assets and Liabilities in Liquidation. After inception, FDIC's liquidation valuation and measurement practices, as described more fully in the paragraphs that follow, are adopted for all assets and liabilities. In general, transactions are recorded when cash is received or disbursed. Accruals may be used when prospective cash flows are probable and reasonably estimated.

2. Use of Estimates: As appropriate, estimates of asset values, liabilities, revenues, and expenses are reflected in the financial statements. These amounts are updated over time to compensate for uncertainties inherent in the estimation process. As with the use of all estimates, actual results may differ.

3. Receivables: The line item Receivable Due from FDIC reflects the amount owed by FDIC Corporate to a receivership as a result of the net effect of the initial resolution transactions where the amount of deposits transferred exceeds the amount of assets sold to an acquiring institution. This receivable is satisfied when a receivership receives cash from Corporate or when a receivership declares a dividend and offsets the receivable against the FDIC's subrogated deposit liability claim.

The line item Due from Acquiring Institution and Other Receivable typically includes the net effect of post-closing asset and liability adjustments between the receivership and the acquiring institution. This receivable is satisfied between a receivership and an acquiring institution in accordance with the settlement and shared-loss arrangement provisions within the purchase and assumption agreement and accompanying shared-loss agreement, respectively.

4. Valuation of Assets/Loss Allowances: Assets of a receivership are shown at values representing cash on deposit or the book value of amounts invested; the principal balance of loans, notes, other debt instruments or receivables (note that interest on these assets is not accrued after failure but is recognized when received); the foreclosed value of real and/or personal property or the book value of assets (cost less depreciation or amortization through date of the institution's failure); and the historical cost of the net investment in subsidiaries, partnerships or joint ventures, adjusted where appropriate to reflect a receivership's portion of the underlying net earnings or losses.

An Estimated Loss on Assets is provided when anticipated future asset disposition proceeds, including associated expenses, are less than recorded amounts. Future asset disposition proceeds are generally estimated by applying current book values against estimated recovery rates (based on available valuation projections or liquidation experience) for similar receivership asset categories. Actual recovery rates for a receivership may differ according to the quality and type of individual asset, as well as over time with changing market conditions. Accordingly, the gains or losses ultimately realized by a receivership will likely vary from amounts estimated.

5. Actual and Estimated Liabilities: The FDIC, as receiver, determines (allows/disallows) claims and distributes proceeds derived from the disposition of the failed institution's assets according to applicable state and federal law governing the payment of creditor claims. Recorded liabilities comprise 1) proven or pending (unproven) claims against a receivership estate, 2) various operating liabilities, and 3) estimates of other probable losses such as pending defensive litigation. Applicable law governing the payment priority of distributions may vary depending on the inception date of a receivership. Therefore, liabilities of a receivership estate are not ranked in order of preference or payment priority on the Statement of Assets and Liabilities in Liquidation.

6. Estimated Loss Share Reserves: A receivership records an estimated liability for shared-loss payments relative to assets purchased under a shared-loss agreement with an acquiring institution, which may span a period of eight to ten years. This estimated shared-loss liability is adjusted monthly for actual loss payments made and recoveries obtained, as well as periodic valuation updates.

7. Reasonably Possible Litigation Losses: In addition to the amounts recorded for probable litigation liabilities, the FDIC Legal Division has determined that a receivership may be subject to reasonably possible losses from unresolved litigation. Reasonably possible losses differ from those which are probable in that there is a lesser likelihood of loss and payment from a receivership. As such, reasonably possible losses are not accrued until the FDIC, through periodic review, determines that the likelihood of loss has become probable. A receivership may be subject to significant losses from cases where uncertainties prevent a reasonable assessment of the ultimate outcome and/or an estimate of the amount of loss which could result.

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full. Generally, the estimated liability for the total amount of post-insolvency interest payable respective to creditor claims is recognized in these financial statements when at least 95% of the principal of proven creditor claims has been paid.

9. Non-Cash Adjustments: Unrecorded assets and claims determined to have existed as of the institution's failure are deemed discovered assets and liabilities, respectively, and are recorded as non-cash equity adjustments. Other non-cash equity adjustments include the Estimated Loss on Assets in Liquidation, the Estimated Interest on Claims, as well as the write-off of remaining unpaid liabilities prior to the inactivation of a receivership. Note that certain non-cash adjustments such as the estimated loss on assets and probable litigation are reversed when they are recognized as liquidation transactions in the Statement of Operations.

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11. Income Taxes: Federal tax law requires that receivers of corporations, including depository institutions for which the FDIC serves as receiver, continue to file federal income tax returns for the receiverships they manage. A receivership may therefore incur a federal income tax liability from activities that occur during the life of the receivership, as well as during pre-receivership periods. Payment of federal income taxes is deferred until higher priority claims are satisfied, but prior to any payment made to equity holders of the failed institution. Because of the contingent nature of these tax claims, federal income tax liabilities are generally not recognized in these financial statements unless circumstances indicate that there is a high probability that they will be paid. Federal law provides an exemption from income taxes imposed by any State or local taxing authority once FDIC is appointed as receiver. If a receivership files for a refund from federal or state tax agencies, the potential tax refund estimate is disclosed. Since such refunds are not fixed and determinable and may be subject to audit by tax agencies, these refunds are generally not recognized until they are received.

12. FDIC Billed Expenses (Statement of Operations): FDIC personnel, who are employed by the FDIC in its Corporate capacity, are responsible for conducting all liquidation-related activities for FDIC receiverships. The FDIC in its Corporate capacity bills the receiverships for various liquidation services provided on their behalf. Since 2015, FDIC billed expenses represent a receivership's proportional share of aggregate liquidation costs based on allocation factors, such as receivership-specific direct expenses, assets in liquidation and administrative liability balances. Prior to 2015, FDIC billed expenses were based on each individual receivership's actual workload volume and corresponding benchmark rate for each type of liquidation service provided.

BANKUNITED, FSB
Fund Number: 10061
Statement of Operations (unaudited)
(Rounded in Dollars)

CORAL GABLES, FL
Inception Date: 05/21/2009
For Period Ending: 12/31/2012
Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 12:38:58PM

	Year-to-Date	Inception-to-Date
Liquidation Revenues		
Interest on Cash and Investments	$ 10,693	$ 23,081
Interest and Other Operating Income on Assets		
Securities	0	0
Consumer Loans	0	0
Commercial Loans	0	0
Real Estate Mortgages	0	0
Other Assets and Judgments	0	0
Owned Assets	0	1,124,376
Structured and Securitized Assets	0	0
Recoveries from Charged-Off Assets	0	0
Subtotal - Interest and Other Operating Income	**$ 0**	**$ 1,124,376**
Non-Recurring Income		
Professional Liability / Litigation Recoveries	1,775,000	1,794,385
Federal and State Income Tax Refunds	6,857	149,359
Other Miscellaneous Income	40,207	457,197
Subtotal - Non-Recurring Income	**$ 1,822,064**	**$ 2,400,941**
Total - Liquidation Revenues	**$ 1,832,757**	**$ 3,548,397**
Liquidation Expenses		
Operating and Liquidation Expenses		
FDIC Billed Expenses	512,505	4,722,174
Asset Management and Other Contractual Expenses	553,491	9,821,458
Asset Sales Expenses	0	175,750
Owned Asset Expenses	170	96,345
Legal and Other Professional Fees	1,215,335	5,965,752
Pre-closing Administrative Expenses	0	1,551,400
Travel and Other Liquidation Expenses	12,407	4,685,412
Subtotal - Operating and Liquidation Expenses	**$ 2,293,908**	**$ 27,018,291**
Non-Recurring Expenses		
Penalties Interest and Termination Fees	0	0
Litigation Losses	0	0
Subtotal - Non-Recurring Expenses	**$ 0**	**$ 0**
Total Liquidation Expenses	**$ 2,293,908**	**$ 27,018,291**
Net Income/(Loss) from Operations	**($461,151)**	**($23,469,894)**
Net Change on Equity Investments		
Investments in Subsidiaries	0	0
LLC Equity Interests	0	0
Total Net Change on Equity Investments	**$ 0**	**$ 0**
Net Activity on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims		
Payments on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims	(619,326,599)	(2,466,301,379)
Recoveries on Loss Share Claims	25,423,287	127,697,787
Total Net Activity on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims	**($593,903,312)**	**($2,338,603,592)**
Gain/(Loss) on Disposition of Assets		
Securities	0	0
Consumer Loans	0	0

BANKUNITED, FSB
Fund Number: 10061
Statement of Operations (unaudited)
(Rounded in Dollars)

CORAL GABLES, FL
Inception Date: 05/21/2009
For Period Ending: 12/31/2012
Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 12:38:58PM

	Year-to-Date	Inception-to-Date
Commercial Loans	$ 0	$ 0
Real Estate Mortgages	0	0
Other Assets/Judgments	(11,703)	(135,415)
Owned Assets	0	(13,161,004)
Net Investments in Subsidiaries	0	0
Structured and Securitized Assets	0	0
Total - Gain/(Loss) on Disposition of Assets	**($11,703)**	**($13,296,419)**
Net Income/(Loss) of the Liquidation	**($594,376,166)**	**($2,375,369,905)**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Last Month Closed: April, 2018 (Period 04)

Notes to Financial Statements:

1. Basis of Accounting: The FDI Act authorizes the FDIC, as receiver for a failed insured depository institution ("receivership"), to administer and conclude the affairs of such institution. Financial statement presentations are based on the premise that the assets of the receivership will be liquidated and proceeds distributed to the institution's creditors over time as provided by applicable laws and regulations. While a receivership's average lifespan is three to nine years, some may require longer time frames to conclude. At the onset of a receivership, the failed institution's financial records are reviewed and restated to establish a new basis of accounting. The assets and liabilities of the failed institution are adjusted to remove all estimated losses, accruals, and deferrals. These adjustments include loss allowances; partial write downs; prepaid, deferred or accrued expenses having no recovery value; and accrued or deferred income. Restated balances are shown under the Inception Balance heading of the Statement of Assets and Liabilities in Liquidation. After inception, FDIC's liquidation valuation and measurement practices, as described more fully in the paragraphs that follow, are adopted for all assets and liabilities. In general, transactions are recorded when cash is received or disbursed. Accruals may be used when prospective cash flows are probable and reasonably estimated.

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4. Valuation of Assets/Loss Allowances: Assets of a receivership are shown at values representing cash on deposit or the book value of amounts invested; the principal balance of loans, notes, other debt instruments or receivables (note that interest on these assets is not accrued after failure but is recognized when received); the foreclosed value of real and/or personal property or the book value of assets (cost less depreciation or amortization through date of the institution's failure); and the historical cost of the net investment in subsidiaries, partnerships or joint ventures, adjusted where appropriate to reflect a receivership's portion of the underlying net earnings or losses.

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full. Generally, the estimated liability for the total amount of post-insolvency interest payable respective to creditor claims is recognized in these financial statements when at least 95% of the principal of proven creditor claims has been paid.

9. Non-Cash Adjustments: Unrecorded assets and claims determined to have existed as of the institution's failure are deemed discovered assets and liabilities, respectively, and are recorded as non-cash equity adjustments. Other non-cash equity adjustments include the Estimated Loss on Assets in Liquidation, the Estimated Interest on Claims, as well as the write-off of remaining unpaid liabilities prior to the inactivation of a receivership. Note that certain non-cash adjustments such as the estimated loss on assets and probable litigation are reversed when they are recognized as liquidation transactions in the Statement of Operations.

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BANKUNITED, FSB
Fund Number: 10061
Statement of Operations (unaudited)
(Rounded in Dollars)

CORAL GABLES, FL
Inception Date: 05/21/2009
For Period Ending: 12/31/2013
Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 12:39:56PM

	Year-to-Date	Inception-to-Date
Liquidation Revenues		
Interest on Cash and Investments	$ 4,220	$ 27,302
Interest and Other Operating Income on Assets		
Securities	0	0
Consumer Loans	0	0
Commercial Loans	0	0
Real Estate Mortgages	0	0
Other Assets and Judgments	0	0
Owned Assets	0	1,124,376
Structured and Securitized Assets	0	0
Recoveries from Charged-Off Assets	0	0
Subtotal - Interest and Other Operating Income	**$ 0**	**$ 1,124,376**
Non-Recurring Income		
Professional Liability / Litigation Recoveries	4,564,943	6,359,328
Federal and State Income Tax Refunds	114,912	264,271
Other Miscellaneous Income	127,137	584,334
Subtotal - Non-Recurring Income	**$ 4,806,992**	**$ 7,207,933**
Total - Liquidation Revenues	**$ 4,811,213**	**$ 8,359,610**
Liquidation Expenses		
Operating and Liquidation Expenses		
FDIC Billed Expenses	6,071,206	10,793,380
Asset Management and Other Contractual Expenses	1,857,363	11,678,821
Asset Sales Expenses	0	175,750
Owned Asset Expenses	0	96,345
Legal and Other Professional Fees	3,955,296	9,921,048
Pre-closing Administrative Expenses	0	1,551,400
Travel and Other Liquidation Expenses	40,894	4,726,306
Subtotal - Operating and Liquidation Expenses	**$ 11,924,759**	**$ 38,943,050**
Non-Recurring Expenses		
Penalties Interest and Termination Fees	0	0
Litigation Losses	0	0
Subtotal - Non-Recurring Expenses	**$ 0**	**$ 0**
Total Liquidation Expenses	**$ 11,924,759**	**$ 38,943,050**
Net Income/(Loss) from Operations	**($7,113,546)**	**($30,583,440)**
Net Change on Equity Investments		
Investments in Subsidiaries	0	0
LLC Equity Interests	0	0
Total Net Change on Equity Investments	**$ 0**	**$ 0**
Net Activity on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims		
Payments on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims	(189,960,883)	(2,656,262,262)
Recoveries on Loss Share Claims	28,786,898	156,484,685
Total Net Activity on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims	**($161,173,985)**	**($2,499,777,577)**
Gain/(Loss) on Disposition of Assets		
Securities	0	0
Consumer Loans	0	0

BANKUNITED, FSB
Fund Number: 10061
Statement of Operations (unaudited)
(Rounded in Dollars)

CORAL GABLES, FL
Inception Date: 05/21/2009
For Period Ending: 12/31/2013
Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 12:39:56PM

	Year-to-Date	Inception-to-Date
Commercial Loans	$ 0	$ 0
Real Estate Mortgages	0	0
Other Assets/Judgments	(7,746,877)	(7,882,292)
Owned Assets	0	(13,161,004)
Net Investments in Subsidiaries	0	0
Structured and Securitized Assets	0	0
Total - Gain/(Loss) on Disposition of Assets	**($7,746,877)**	**($21,043,296)**
Net Income/(Loss) of the Liquidation	**($176,034,408)**	**($2,551,404,313)**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Last Month Closed: April, 2018 (Period 04)

Notes to Financial Statements:

1. Basis of Accounting: The FDI Act authorizes the FDIC, as receiver for a failed insured depository institution ("receivership"), to administer and conclude the affairs of such institution. Financial statement presentations are based on the premise that the assets of the receivership will be liquidated and proceeds distributed to the institution's creditors over time as provided by applicable laws and regulations. While a receivership's average lifespan is three to nine years, some may require longer time frames to conclude. At the onset of a receivership, the failed institution's financial records are reviewed and restated to establish a new basis of accounting. The assets and liabilities of the failed institution are adjusted to remove all estimated losses, accruals, and deferrals. These adjustments include loss allowances; partial write downs; prepaid, deferred or accrued expenses having no recovery value; and accrued or deferred income. Restated balances are shown under the Inception Balance heading of the Statement of Assets and Liabilities in Liquidation. After inception, FDIC's liquidation valuation and measurement practices, as described more fully in the paragraphs that follow, are adopted for all assets and liabilities. In general, transactions are recorded when cash is received or disbursed. Accruals may be used when prospective cash flows are probable and reasonably estimated.

2. Use of Estimates: As appropriate, estimates of asset values, liabilities, revenues, and expenses are reflected in the financial statements. These amounts are updated over time to compensate for uncertainties inherent in the estimation process. As with the use of all estimates, actual results may differ.

3. Receivables: The line item Receivable Due from FDIC reflects the amount owed by FDIC Corporate to a receivership as a result of the net effect of the initial resolution transactions where the amount of deposits transferred exceeds the amount of assets sold to an acquiring institution. This receivable is satisfied when a receivership receives cash from Corporate or when a receivership declares a dividend and offsets the receivable against the FDIC's subrogated deposit liability claim.

The line item Due from Acquiring Institution and Other Receivable typically includes the net effect of post-closing asset and liability adjustments between the receivership and the acquiring institution. This receivable is satisfied between a receivership and an acquiring institution in accordance with the settlement and shared-loss arrangement provisions within the purchase and assumption agreement and accompanying shared-loss agreement, respectively.

4. Valuation of Assets/Loss Allowances: Assets of a receivership are shown at values representing cash on deposit or the book value of amounts invested; the principal balance of loans, notes, other debt instruments or receivables (note that interest on these assets is not accrued after failure but is recognized when received); the foreclosed value of real and/or personal property or the book value of assets (cost less depreciation or amortization through date of the institution's failure); and the historical cost of the net investment in subsidiaries, partnerships or joint ventures, adjusted where appropriate to reflect a receivership's portion of the underlying net earnings or losses.

An Estimated Loss on Assets is provided when anticipated future asset disposition proceeds, including associated expenses, are less than recorded amounts. Future asset disposition proceeds are generally estimated by applying current book values against estimated recovery rates (based on available valuation projections or liquidation experience) for similar receivership asset categories. Actual recovery rates for a receivership may differ according to the quality and type of individual asset, as well as over time with changing market conditions. Accordingly, the gains or losses ultimately realized by a receivership will likely vary from amounts estimated.

5. Actual and Estimated Liabilities: The FDIC, as receiver, determines (allows/disallows) claims and distributes proceeds derived from the disposition of the failed institution's assets according to applicable state and federal law governing the payment of creditor claims. Recorded liabilities comprise 1) proven or pending (unproven) claims against a receivership estate, 2) various operating liabilities, and 3) estimates of other probable losses such as pending defensive litigation. Applicable law governing the payment priority of distributions may vary depending on the inception date of a receivership. Therefore, liabilities of a receivership estate are not ranked in order of preference or payment priority on the Statement of Assets and Liabilities in Liquidation.

6. Estimated Loss Share Reserves: A receivership records an estimated liability for shared-loss payments relative to assets purchased under a shared-loss agreement with an acquiring institution, which may span a period of eight to ten years. This estimated shared-loss liability is adjusted monthly for actual loss payments made and recoveries obtained, as well as periodic valuation updates.

7. Reasonably Possible Litigation Losses: In addition to the amounts recorded for probable litigation liabilities, the FDIC Legal Division has determined that a receivership may be subject to reasonably possible losses from unresolved litigation. Reasonably possible losses differ from those which are probable in that there is a lesser likelihood of loss and payment from a receivership. As such, reasonably possible losses are not accrued until the FDIC, through periodic review, determines that the likelihood of loss has become probable. A receivership may be subject to significant losses from cases where uncertainties prevent a reasonable assessment of the ultimate outcome and/or an estimate of the amount of loss which could result.

8. Estimated Interest on Claims: Applicable law governs or directs the payment of post-insolvency interest to creditors holding proven claims against the receivership estate, including the claim(s) held by the FDIC in its Corporate capacity. Post-insolvency interest is the interest calculated and paid on proven creditor claims, under certain circumstances, after a receiver is appointed. Uncertainties exist as to the universe of creditors whose claims will ultimately be allowed and whether creditors will receive the full principal amount of proven claims against the receivership estate or any post-insolvency interest. No distribution will be made to holders of equity interests until allowed creditor claims have been paid principal and any post-insolvency interest in

full. Generally, the estimated liability for the total amount of post-insolvency interest payable respective to creditor claims is recognized in these financial statements when at least 95% of the principal of proven creditor claims has been paid.

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10. Contingent Recoveries: Assets of a receivership generally exclude potential collections from activities such as professional liability or other types of pending legal actions. Significant uncertainties prevent reasonable estimation of the amounts ultimately collectible. Instead, these recoveries are generally recognized when cash is received, or when the collection is probable and the amount collectible can be reasonably estimated.

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12. FDIC Billed Expenses (Statement of Operations): FDIC personnel, who are employed by the FDIC in its Corporate capacity, are responsible for conducting all liquidation-related activities for FDIC receiverships. The FDIC in its Corporate capacity bills the receiverships for various liquidation services provided on their behalf. Since 2015, FDIC billed expenses represent a receivership's proportional share of aggregate liquidation costs based on allocation factors, such as receivership-specific direct expenses, assets in liquidation and administrative liability balances. Prior to 2015, FDIC billed expenses were based on each individual receivership's actual workload volume and corresponding benchmark rate for each type of liquidation service provided.

BANKUNITED, FSB
Fund Number: 10061
Statement of Operations (unaudited)
(Rounded in Dollars)

CORAL GABLES, FL
Inception Date: 05/21/2009
For Period Ending: 12/31/2014
Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 12:41:42PM

	Year-to-Date	Inception-to-Date
Liquidation Revenues		
Interest on Cash and Investments	$ 8,173	$ 35,474
Interest and Other Operating Income on Assets		
Securities	0	0
Consumer Loans	0	0
Commercial Loans	0	0
Real Estate Mortgages	0	0
Other Assets and Judgments	0	0
Owned Assets	0	1,124,376
Structured and Securitized Assets	0	0
Recoveries from Charged-Off Assets	0	0
Subtotal - Interest and Other Operating Income	**$ 0**	**$ 1,124,376**
Non-Recurring Income		
Professional Liability / Litigation Recoveries	3,544,087	9,903,415
Federal and State Income Tax Refunds	50,184,292	50,448,563
Other Miscellaneous Income	76,545	660,878
Subtotal - Non-Recurring Income	**$ 53,804,924**	**$ 61,012,857**
Total - Liquidation Revenues	**$ 53,813,097**	**$ 62,172,707**
Liquidation Expenses		
Operating and Liquidation Expenses		
FDIC Billed Expenses	1,908,800	12,702,180
Asset Management and Other Contractual Expenses	463,722	12,142,543
Asset Sales Expenses	0	175,750
Owned Asset Expenses	0	96,345
Legal and Other Professional Fees	1,110,020	11,031,068
Pre-closing Administrative Expenses	0	1,551,400
Travel and Other Liquidation Expenses	13,676	4,739,981
Subtotal - Operating and Liquidation Expenses	**$ 3,496,218**	**$ 42,439,268**
Non-Recurring Expenses		
Penalties Interest and Termination Fees	0	0
Litigation Losses	0	0
Subtotal - Non-Recurring Expenses	**$ 0**	**$ 0**
Total Liquidation Expenses	**$ 3,496,218**	**$ 42,439,268**
Net Income/(Loss) from Operations	**$ 50,316,879**	**$ 19,733,439**
Net Change on Equity Investments		
Investments in Subsidiaries	0	0
LLC Equity Interests	0	0
Total Net Change on Equity Investments	**$ 0**	**$ 0**
Net Activity on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims		
Payments on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims	(138,340,598)	(2,794,602,860)
Recoveries on Loss Share Claims	29,870,404	186,355,089
Total Net Activity on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims	**($108,470,194)**	**($2,608,247,771)**
Gain/(Loss) on Disposition of Assets		
Securities	0	0
Consumer Loans	0	0

BANKUNITED, FSB
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Statement of Operations (unaudited)
(Rounded in Dollars)

CORAL GABLES, FL
Inception Date: 05/21/2009
For Period Ending: 12/31/2014
Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 12:41:42PM

	Year-to-Date	Inception-to-Date
Commercial Loans	$ 0	$ 0
Real Estate Mortgages	0	0
Other Assets/Judgments	(613,499)	(8,495,791)
Owned Assets	0	(13,161,004)
Net Investments in Subsidiaries	0	0
Structured and Securitized Assets	0	0
Total - Gain/(Loss) on Disposition of Assets	**($613,499)**	**($21,656,795)**
Net Income/(Loss) of the Liquidation	**($58,766,814)**	**($2,610,171,127)**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Last Month Closed: April, 2018 (Period 04)

Notes to Financial Statements:

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BANKUNITED, FSB
Fund Number: 10061
Statement of Operations (unaudited)
(Rounded in Dollars)

CORAL GABLES, FL
Inception Date: 05/21/2009
For Period Ending: 12/31/2015
Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 12:42:21PM

	Year-to-Date	Inception-to-Date
Liquidation Revenues		
Interest on Cash and Investments	$ 65,824	$ 101,298
Interest and Other Operating Income on Assets		
Securities	0	0
Consumer Loans	0	0
Commercial Loans	0	0
Real Estate Mortgages	0	0
Other Assets and Judgments	0	0
Owned Assets	0	1,124,376
Structured and Securitized Assets	0	0
Recoveries from Charged-Off Assets	0	0
Subtotal - Interest and Other Operating Income	**$ 0**	**$ 1,124,376**
Non-Recurring Income		
Professional Liability / Litigation Recoveries	598,824	10,502,239
Federal and State Income Tax Refunds	0	50,448,563
Other Miscellaneous Income	5,518	666,396
Subtotal - Non-Recurring Income	**$ 604,341**	**$ 61,617,198**
Total - Liquidation Revenues	**$ 670,165**	**$ 62,842,872**
Liquidation Expenses		
Operating and Liquidation Expenses		
FDIC Billed Expenses	851,706	13,553,887
Asset Management and Other Contractual Expenses	304,492	12,447,036
Asset Sales Expenses	0	175,750
Owned Asset Expenses	0	96,345
Legal and Other Professional Fees	1,624,279	12,655,347
Pre-closing Administrative Expenses	0	1,551,400
Travel and Other Liquidation Expenses	10,152	4,750,133
Subtotal - Operating and Liquidation Expenses	**$ 2,790,629**	**$ 45,229,897**
Non-Recurring Expenses		
Penalties Interest and Termination Fees	0	0
Litigation Losses	0	0
Subtotal - Non-Recurring Expenses	**$ 0**	**$ 0**
Total Liquidation Expenses	**$ 2,790,629**	**$ 45,229,897**
Net Income/(Loss) from Operations	**($2,120,464)**	**$ 17,612,975**
Net Change on Equity Investments		
Investments in Subsidiaries	0	0
LLC Equity Interests	0	0
Total Net Change on Equity Investments	**$ 0**	**$ 0**
Net Activity on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims		
Payments on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims	(64,169,195)	(2,858,772,055)
Recoveries on Loss Share Claims	10,610,203	196,965,293
Total Net Activity on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims	**($53,558,992)**	**($2,661,806,763)**
Gain/(Loss) on Disposition of Assets		
Securities	0	0
Consumer Loans	0	0

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Statement of Operations (unaudited)
(Rounded in Dollars)

CORAL GABLES, FL
Inception Date: 05/21/2009
For Period Ending: 12/31/2015
Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 12:42:21PM

	Year-to-Date	Inception-to-Date
Commercial Loans	$ 0	$ 0
Real Estate Mortgages	0	0
Other Assets/Judgments	(66,161)	(8,561,952)
Owned Assets	0	(13,161,004)
Net Investments in Subsidiaries	0	0
Structured and Securitized Assets	0	0
Total - Gain/(Loss) on Disposition of Assets	**($66,161)**	**($21,722,956)**
Net Income/(Loss) of the Liquidation	**($55,745,617)**	**($2,665,916,744)**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Last Month Closed: April, 2018 (Period 04)

Notes to Financial Statements:

1. Basis of Accounting: The FDI Act authorizes the FDIC, as receiver for a failed insured depository institution ("receivership"), to administer and conclude the affairs of such institution. Financial statement presentations are based on the premise that the assets of the receivership will be liquidated and proceeds distributed to the institution's creditors over time as provided by applicable laws and regulations. While a receivership's average lifespan is three to nine years, some may require longer time frames to conclude. At the onset of a receivership, the failed institution's financial records are reviewed and restated to establish a new basis of accounting. The assets and liabilities of the failed institution are adjusted to remove all estimated losses, accruals, and deferrals. These adjustments include loss allowances; partial write downs; prepaid, deferred or accrued expenses having no recovery value; and accrued or deferred income. Restated balances are shown under the Inception Balance heading of the Statement of Assets and Liabilities in Liquidation. After inception, FDIC's liquidation valuation and measurement practices, as described more fully in the paragraphs that follow, are adopted for all assets and liabilities. In general, transactions are recorded when cash is received or disbursed. Accruals may be used when prospective cash flows are probable and reasonably estimated.

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BANKUNITED, FSB
Fund Number: 10061
Statement of Operations (unaudited)
(Rounded in Dollars)

CORAL GABLES, FL
Inception Date: 05/21/2009
For Period Ending: 12/31/2016
Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 12:43:27PM

	Year-to-Date	Inception-to-Date
Liquidation Revenues		
Interest on Cash and Investments	$ 101,729	$ 203,027
Interest and Other Operating Income on Assets		
Securities	0	0
Consumer Loans	0	0
Commercial Loans	0	0
Real Estate Mortgages	0	0
Other Assets and Judgments	0	0
Owned Assets	0	1,124,376
Structured and Securitized Assets	0	0
Recoveries from Charged-Off Assets	0	0
Subtotal - Interest and Other Operating Income	**$ 0**	**$ 1,124,376**
Non-Recurring Income		
Professional Liability / Litigation Recoveries	13,939,971	24,442,210
Federal and State Income Tax Refunds	225,787	50,674,350
Other Miscellaneous Income	18,606	685,002
Subtotal - Non-Recurring Income	**$ 14,184,363**	**$ 75,801,562**
Total - Liquidation Revenues	**$ 14,286,092**	**$ 77,128,964**
Liquidation Expenses		
Operating and Liquidation Expenses		
FDIC Billed Expenses	1,499,251	15,053,138
Asset Management and Other Contractual Expenses	234,203	12,681,239
Asset Sales Expenses	0	175,750
Owned Asset Expenses	0	96,345
Legal and Other Professional Fees	3,124,757	15,780,104
Pre-closing Administrative Expenses	0	1,551,400
Travel and Other Liquidation Expenses	30,970	4,781,103
Subtotal - Operating and Liquidation Expenses	**$ 4,889,182**	**$ 50,119,079**
Non-Recurring Expenses		
Penalties Interest and Termination Fees	0	0
Litigation Losses	0	0
Subtotal - Non-Recurring Expenses	**$ 0**	**$ 0**
Total Liquidation Expenses	**$ 4,889,182**	**$ 50,119,079**
Net Income/(Loss) from Operations	**$ 9,396,910**	**$ 27,009,885**
Net Change on Equity Investments		
Investments in Subsidiaries	0	0
LLC Equity Interests	0	0
Total Net Change on Equity Investments	**$ 0**	**$ 0**
Net Activity on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims		
Payments on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims	(50,124,801)	(2,908,896,856)
Recoveries on Loss Share Claims	7,435,435	204,400,727
Total Net Activity on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims	**($42,689,366)**	**($2,704,496,129)**
Gain/(Loss) on Disposition of Assets		
Securities	0	0
Consumer Loans	0	0

BANKUNITED, FSB
Fund Number: 10061
Statement of Operations (unaudited)
(Rounded in Dollars)

CORAL GABLES, FL
Inception Date: 05/21/2009
For Period Ending: 12/31/2016
Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 12:43:27PM

	Year-to-Date	Inception-to-Date
Commercial Loans	$ 0	$ 0
Real Estate Mortgages	0	0
Other Assets/Judgments	(71,983)	(8,633,936)
Owned Assets	0	(13,161,004)
Net Investments in Subsidiaries	0	0
Structured and Securitized Assets	0	0
Total - Gain/(Loss) on Disposition of Assets	**($71,983)**	**($21,794,940)**
Net Income/(Loss) of the Liquidation	**($33,364,439)**	**($2,699,281,183)**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Last Month Closed: April, 2018 (Period 04)

Notes to Financial Statements:

1. Basis of Accounting: The FDI Act authorizes the FDIC, as receiver for a failed insured depository institution ("receivership"), to administer and conclude the affairs of such institution. Financial statement presentations are based on the premise that the assets of the receivership will be liquidated and proceeds distributed to the institution's creditors over time as provided by applicable laws and regulations. While a receivership's average lifespan is three to nine years, some may require longer time frames to conclude. At the onset of a receivership, the failed institution's financial records are reviewed and restated to establish a new basis of accounting. The assets and liabilities of the failed institution are adjusted to remove all estimated losses, accruals, and deferrals. These adjustments include loss allowances; partial write downs; prepaid, deferred or accrued expenses having no recovery value; and accrued or deferred income. Restated balances are shown under the Inception Balance heading of the Statement of Assets and Liabilities in Liquidation. After inception, FDIC's liquidation valuation and measurement practices, as described more fully in the paragraphs that follow, are adopted for all assets and liabilities. In general, transactions are recorded when cash is received or disbursed. Accruals may be used when prospective cash flows are probable and reasonably estimated.

2. Use of Estimates: As appropriate, estimates of asset values, liabilities, revenues, and expenses are reflected in the financial statements. These amounts are updated over time to compensate for uncertainties inherent in the estimation process. As with the use of all estimates, actual results may differ.

3. Receivables: The line item Receivable Due from FDIC reflects the amount owed by FDIC Corporate to a receivership as a result of the net effect of the initial resolution transactions where the amount of deposits transferred exceeds the amount of assets sold to an acquiring institution. This receivable is satisfied when a receivership receives cash from Corporate or when a receivership declares a dividend and offsets the receivable against the FDIC's subrogated deposit liability claim.

The line item Due from Acquiring Institution and Other Receivable typically includes the net effect of post-closing asset and liability adjustments between the receivership and the acquiring institution. This receivable is satisfied between a receivership and an acquiring institution in accordance with the settlement and shared-loss arrangement provisions within the purchase and assumption agreement and accompanying shared-loss agreement, respectively.

4. Valuation of Assets/Loss Allowances: Assets of a receivership are shown at values representing cash on deposit or the book value of amounts invested; the principal balance of loans, notes, other debt instruments or receivables (note that interest on these assets is not accrued after failure but is recognized when received); the foreclosed value of real and/or personal property or the book value of assets (cost less depreciation or amortization through date of the institution's failure); and the historical cost of the net investment in subsidiaries, partnerships or joint ventures, adjusted where appropriate to reflect a receivership's portion of the underlying net earnings or losses.

An Estimated Loss on Assets is provided when anticipated future asset disposition proceeds, including associated expenses, are less than recorded amounts. Future asset disposition proceeds are generally estimated by applying current book values against estimated recovery rates (based on available valuation projections or liquidation experience) for similar receivership asset categories. Actual recovery rates for a receivership may differ according to the quality and type of individual asset, as well as over time with changing market conditions. Accordingly, the gains or losses ultimately realized by a receivership will likely vary from amounts estimated.

5. Actual and Estimated Liabilities: The FDIC, as receiver, determines (allows/disallows) claims and distributes proceeds derived from the disposition of the failed institution's assets according to applicable state and federal law governing the payment of creditor claims. Recorded liabilities comprise 1) proven or pending (unproven) claims against a receivership estate, 2) various operating liabilities, and 3) estimates of other probable losses such as pending defensive litigation. Applicable law governing the payment priority of distributions may vary depending on the inception date of a receivership. Therefore, liabilities of a receivership estate are not ranked in order of preference or payment priority on the Statement of Assets and Liabilities in Liquidation.

6. Estimated Loss Share Reserves: A receivership records an estimated liability for shared-loss payments relative to assets purchased under a shared-loss agreement with an acquiring institution, which may span a period of eight to ten years. This estimated shared-loss liability is adjusted monthly for actual loss payments made and recoveries obtained, as well as periodic valuation updates.

7. Reasonably Possible Litigation Losses: In addition to the amounts recorded for probable litigation liabilities, the FDIC Legal Division has determined that a receivership may be subject to reasonably possible losses from unresolved litigation. Reasonably possible losses differ from those which are probable in that there is a lesser likelihood of loss and payment from a receivership. As such, reasonably possible losses are not accrued until the FDIC, through periodic review, determines that the likelihood of loss has become probable. A receivership may be subject to significant losses from cases where uncertainties prevent a reasonable assessment of the ultimate outcome and/or an estimate of the amount of loss which could result.

8. Estimated Interest on Claims: Applicable law governs or directs the payment of post-insolvency interest to creditors holding proven claims against the receivership estate, including the claim(s) held by the FDIC in its Corporate capacity. Post-insolvency interest is the interest calculated and paid on proven creditor claims, under certain circumstances, after a receiver is appointed. Uncertainties exist as to the universe of creditors whose claims will ultimately be allowed and whether creditors will receive the full principal amount of proven claims against the receivership estate or any post-insolvency interest. No distribution will be made to holders of equity interests until allowed creditor claims have been paid principal and any post-insolvency interest in

full. Generally, the estimated liability for the total amount of post-insolvency interest payable respective to creditor claims is recognized in these financial statements when at least 95% of the principal of proven creditor claims has been paid.

9. Non-Cash Adjustments: Unrecorded assets and claims determined to have existed as of the institution's failure are deemed discovered assets and liabilities, respectively, and are recorded as non-cash equity adjustments. Other non-cash equity adjustments include the Estimated Loss on Assets in Liquidation, the Estimated Interest on Claims, as well as the write-off of remaining unpaid liabilities prior to the inactivation of a receivership. Note that certain non-cash adjustments such as the estimated loss on assets and probable litigation are reversed when they are recognized as liquidation transactions in the Statement of Operations.

10. Contingent Recoveries: Assets of a receivership generally exclude potential collections from activities such as professional liability or other types of pending legal actions. Significant uncertainties prevent reasonable estimation of the amounts ultimately collectible. Instead, these recoveries are generally recognized when cash is received, or when the collection is probable and the amount collectible can be reasonably estimated.

11. Income Taxes: Federal tax law requires that receivers of corporations, including depository institutions for which the FDIC serves as receiver, continue to file federal income tax returns for the receiverships they manage. A receivership may therefore incur a federal income tax liability from activities that occur during the life of the receivership, as well as during pre-receivership periods. Payment of federal income taxes is deferred until higher priority claims are satisfied, but prior to any payment made to equity holders of the failed institution. Because of the contingent nature of these tax claims, federal income tax liabilities are generally not recognized in these financial statements unless circumstances indicate that there is a high probability that they will be paid. Federal law provides an exemption from income taxes imposed by any State or local taxing authority once FDIC is appointed as receiver. If a receivership files for a refund from federal or state tax agencies, the potential tax refund estimate is disclosed. Since such refunds are not fixed and determinable and may be subject to audit by tax agencies, these refunds are generally not recognized until they are received.

12. FDIC Billed Expenses (Statement of Operations): FDIC personnel, who are employed by the FDIC in its Corporate capacity, are responsible for conducting all liquidation-related activities for FDIC receiverships. The FDIC in its Corporate capacity bills the receiverships for various liquidation services provided on their behalf. Since 2015, FDIC billed expenses represent a receivership's proportional share of aggregate liquidation costs based on allocation factors, such as receivership-specific direct expenses, assets in liquidation and administrative liability balances. Prior to 2015, FDIC billed expenses were based on each individual receivership's actual workload volume and corresponding benchmark rate for each type of liquidation service provided.

BANKUNITED, FSB | **CORAL GABLES, FL**
Fund Number: 10061 | **Inception Date: 05/21/2009**
Statement of Operations (unaudited) | **For Period Ending: 12/31/2017**
(Rounded in Dollars) | **Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 12:44:23PM**

	Year-to-Date	Inception-to-Date
Liquidation Revenues		
Interest on Cash and Investments	$ (223,063)	$ (20,036)
Interest and Other Operating Income on Assets		
Securities	0	0
Consumer Loans	0	0
Commercial Loans	0	0
Real Estate Mortgages	0	0
Other Assets and Judgments	5,495	5,495
Owned Assets	0	1,124,376
Structured and Securitized Assets	0	0
Recoveries from Charged-Off Assets	0	0
Subtotal - Interest and Other Operating Income	**$ 5,495**	**$ 1,129,871**
Non-Recurring Income		
Professional Liability / Litigation Recoveries	1,467,500	25,909,710
Federal and State Income Tax Refunds	0	50,674,350
Other Miscellaneous Income	40,081	725,082
Subtotal - Non-Recurring Income	**$ 1,507,581**	**$ 77,309,142**
Total - Liquidation Revenues	**$ 1,290,013**	**$ 78,418,977**
Liquidation Expenses		
Operating and Liquidation Expenses		
FDIC Billed Expenses	278,206	15,331,344
Asset Management and Other Contractual Expenses	171,920	12,853,159
Asset Sales Expenses	0	175,750
Owned Asset Expenses	0	96,345
Legal and Other Professional Fees	391,568	16,171,672
Pre-closing Administrative Expenses	0	1,551,400
Travel and Other Liquidation Expenses	13,579	4,794,682
Subtotal - Operating and Liquidation Expenses	**$ 855,273**	**$ 50,974,353**
Non-Recurring Expenses		
Penalties Interest and Termination Fees	0	0
Litigation Losses	0	0
Subtotal - Non-Recurring Expenses	**$ 0**	**$ 0**
Total Liquidation Expenses	**$ 855,273**	**$ 50,974,353**
Net Income/(Loss) from Operations	**$ 434,740**	**$ 27,444,624**
Net Change on Equity Investments		
Investments in Subsidiaries	0	0
LLC Equity Interests	0	0
Total Net Change on Equity Investments	**$ 0**	**$ 0**
Net Activity on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims		
Payments on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims	(20,714,392)	(2,929,611,248)
Recoveries on Loss Share Claims	(357,348)	204,043,379
Total Net Activity on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims	**($21,071,740)**	**($2,725,567,869)**
Gain/(Loss) on Disposition of Assets		
Securities	0	0
Consumer Loans	0	0

BANKUNITED, FSB
Fund Number: 10061
Statement of Operations (unaudited)
(Rounded in Dollars)

CORAL GABLES, FL
Inception Date: 05/21/2009
For Period Ending: 12/31/2017
Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 12:44:23PM

	Year-to-Date	Inception-to-Date
Commercial Loans	$ 0	$ 0
Real Estate Mortgages	0	0
Other Assets/Judgments	0	(8,633,936)
Owned Assets	0	(13,161,004)
Net Investments in Subsidiaries	0	0
Structured and Securitized Assets	0	0
Total - Gain/(Loss) on Disposition of Assets	**$ 0**	**($21,794,940)**
Net Income/(Loss) of the Liquidation	**($20,637,000)**	**($2,719,918,184)**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Last Month Closed: April, 2018 (Period 04)

Notes to Financial Statements:

1. Basis of Accounting: The FDI Act authorizes the FDIC, as receiver for a failed insured depository institution ("receivership"), to administer and conclude the affairs of such institution. Financial statement presentations are based on the premise that the assets of the receivership will be liquidated and proceeds distributed to the institution's creditors over time as provided by applicable laws and regulations. While a receivership's average lifespan is three to nine years, some may require longer time frames to conclude. At the onset of a receivership, the failed institution's financial records are reviewed and restated to establish a new basis of accounting. The assets and liabilities of the failed institution are adjusted to remove all estimated losses, accruals, and deferrals. These adjustments include loss allowances; partial write downs; prepaid, deferred or accrued expenses having no recovery value; and accrued or deferred income. Restated balances are shown under the Inception Balance heading of the Statement of Assets and Liabilities in Liquidation. After inception, FDIC's liquidation valuation and measurement practices, as described more fully in the paragraphs that follow, are adopted for all assets and liabilities. In general, transactions are recorded when cash is received or disbursed. Accruals may be used when prospective cash flows are probable and reasonably estimated.

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full. Generally, the estimated liability for the total amount of post-insolvency interest payable respective to creditor claims is recognized in these financial statements when at least 95% of the principal of proven creditor claims has been paid.

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12. FDIC Billed Expenses (Statement of Operations): FDIC personnel, who are employed by the FDIC in its Corporate capacity, are responsible for conducting all liquidation-related activities for FDIC receiverships. The FDIC in its Corporate capacity bills the receiverships for various liquidation services provided on their behalf. Since 2015, FDIC billed expenses represent a receivership's proportional share of aggregate liquidation costs based on allocation factors, such as receivership-specific direct expenses, assets in liquidation and administrative liability balances. Prior to 2015, FDIC billed expenses were based on each individual receivership's actual workload volume and corresponding benchmark rate for each type of liquidation service provided.

FIRST FEDERAL BK OF CALIFORNIA **LOS ANGELES, CA**
Fund Number: 10167 **Inception Date: 12/18/2009**
Statement of Assets & Liabilities in Liquidation (unaudited) **For Period Ending: December 31, 2009**
(Rounded in Dollars) **Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 11:41:35AM**

	Current Balance	Inception Balance
Assets		
Cash and Investments	$ 0	$ 0
Receivable Due from FDIC (Note 3)	1,132,641,150	0
Due from Acquiring Institution and Other Receivables (Note 3)	932,036,532	0
Assets in Liquidation		
Securities	0	581,071,585
Consumer Loans	0	35,349,619
Commercial Loans	0	41,815,406
Real Estate Mortgages	0	5,011,612,348
Other Assets/Judgments	2,133,469	426,270,010
Owned Assets	13,027,730	152,568,518
Net Investments in Subsidiaries	0	6,602,533
Structured and Securitized Assets	0	0
Subtotal - Assets in Liquidation	**$ 15,161,199**	**$ 6,255,290,018**
Less: Estimated Loss on Assets in Liquidation (Note 4)	7,566,072	0
Total Assets	**$ 2,072,272,808**	**$ 6,255,290,018**
Liabilities (Note 5)		
Administrative Liabilities		
Accounts/Notes Payable	0	0
Suspense/Escrow Accounts	0	0
Due to FDIC for Billed Expenses	67,987	0
Due to FDIC for Borrowed Funds	0	0
Estimated Litigation Losses - Probable (Note 7)	0	0
Estimated Loss Share and Other Reserves (Note 6)	164,392,000	0
Subtotal - Administrative Liabilities	**$ 164,459,987**	**$ 0**
Proven Depositor/Creditor Claims		
Due to FDIC for Subrogated Deposit Claims	1,132,641,150	0
Uninsured Deposit Claims Due Others	0	0
Other Creditor Claims	0	0
Estimated Interest on Claims (Note 8)	0	0
Subtotal - Proven Depositor/Creditor Claims	**$ 1,132,641,150**	**$ 0**
Other Claims		
Other Contingent Creditor Claims (Note 7)	0	0
Other Subordinated Obligations	0	0
Liabilities at Inception - Unproven	26,489	5,709,118,776
Subtotal - Other Claims	**$ 26,489**	**$ 5,709,118,776**
Total Liabilities	**$ 1,297,127,625**	**$ 5,709,118,776**
Net Assets/(Deficit)		
Net Assets / (Deficit) At Inception	546,171,242	546,171,242
Premiums Received / (Paid) at Resolution	401,000,000	0
Asset - Related Equity Adjustments (Note 9)	(7,566,072)	0
Liability/Claims-Related Equity Adjustments (Note 9)	(164,392,000)	0
Net Income / (Loss) of the Liquidation Since Inception	(67,987)	0
Total Net Assets/(Deficit)	**$ 775,145,183**	**$ 546,171,242**
Total Liabilities and Net Assets/(Deficit)	**$ 2,072,272,808**	**$ 6,255,290,018**
Estimated additional litigation losses considered reasonably possible: (Note 7)	**$ 0**	

FIRST FEDERAL BK OF CALIFORNIA | **LOS ANGELES, CA**
Fund Number: 10167 | **Inception Date: 12/18/2009**
Statement of Assets & Liabilities in Liquidation (unaudited) | **For Period Ending: December 31, 2009**
(Rounded in Dollars) | **Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 11:41:35AM**

	Current Balance	Inception Balance
Estimated tax refund (Note 11)	$ 0	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Last Month Closed: April, 2018 (Period 04)

Notes to Financial Statements:

1. Basis of Accounting: The FDI Act authorizes the FDIC, as receiver for a failed insured depository institution ("receivership"), to administer and conclude the affairs of such institution. Financial statement presentations are based on the premise that the assets of the receivership will be liquidated and proceeds distributed to the institution's creditors over time as provided by applicable laws and regulations. While a receivership's average lifespan is three to nine years, some may require longer time frames to conclude. At the onset of a receivership, the failed institution's financial records are reviewed and restated to establish a new basis of accounting. The assets and liabilities of the failed institution are adjusted to remove all estimated losses, accruals, and deferrals. These adjustments include loss allowances; partial write downs; prepaid, deferred or accrued expenses having no recovery value; and accrued or deferred income. Restated balances are shown under the Inception Balance heading of the Statement of Assets and Liabilities in Liquidation. After inception, FDIC's liquidation valuation and measurement practices, as described more fully in the paragraphs that follow, are adopted for all assets and liabilities. In general, transactions are recorded when cash is received or disbursed. Accruals may be used when prospective cash flows are probable and reasonably estimated.

2. Use of Estimates: As appropriate, estimates of asset values, liabilities, revenues, and expenses are reflected in the financial statements. These amounts are updated over time to compensate for uncertainties inherent in the estimation process. As with the use of all estimates, actual results may differ.

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The line item Due from Acquiring Institution and Other Receivable typically includes the net effect of post-closing asset and liability adjustments between the receivership and the acquiring institution. This receivable is satisfied between a receivership and an acquiring institution in accordance with the settlement and shared-loss arrangement provisions within the purchase and assumption agreement and accompanying shared-loss agreement, respectively.

4. Valuation of Assets/Loss Allowances: Assets of a receivership are shown at values representing cash on deposit or the book value of amounts invested; the principal balance of loans, notes, other debt instruments or receivables (note that interest on these assets is not accrued after failure but is recognized when received); the foreclosed value of real and/or personal property or the book value of assets (cost less depreciation or amortization through date of the institution's failure); and the historical cost of the net investment in subsidiaries, partnerships or joint ventures, adjusted where appropriate to reflect a receivership's portion of the underlying net earnings or losses.

An Estimated Loss on Assets is provided when anticipated future asset disposition proceeds, including associated expenses, are less than recorded amounts. Future asset disposition proceeds are generally estimated by applying current book values against estimated recovery rates (based on available valuation projections or liquidation experience) for similar receivership asset categories. Actual recovery rates for a receivership may differ according to the quality and type of individual asset, as well as over time with changing market conditions. Accordingly, the gains or losses ultimately realized by a receivership will likely vary from amounts estimated.

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6. Estimated Loss Share Reserves: A receivership records an estimated liability for shared-loss payments relative to assets purchased under a shared-loss agreement with an acquiring institution, which may span a period of eight to ten years. This estimated shared-loss liability is adjusted monthly for actual loss payments made and recoveries obtained, as well as periodic valuation updates.

7. Reasonably Possible Litigation Losses: In addition to the amounts recorded for probable litigation liabilities, the FDIC Legal Division has determined that a receivership may be subject to reasonably possible losses from unresolved litigation. Reasonably possible losses differ from those which are probable in that there is a lesser likelihood of loss and payment from a receivership. As such, reasonably possible losses are not accrued until the FDIC, through periodic review, determines that the likelihood of loss has become probable. A receivership may be subject to significant losses from cases where uncertainties prevent a reasonable assessment of the ultimate outcome and/or an estimate of the amount of loss which could result.

8. Estimated Interest on Claims: Applicable law governs or directs the payment of post-insolvency interest to creditors holding proven claims against the receivership estate, including the claim(s) held by the FDIC in its Corporate capacity. Post-insolvency interest is the interest calculated and paid on proven creditor claims, under certain circumstances, after a receiver is appointed. Uncertainties exist as to the universe of creditors whose claims will ultimately be allowed and whether creditors will receive the full principal amount of proven claims against the receivership estate or any post-insolvency interest. No distribution will be made to holders of equity interests until allowed creditor claims have been paid principal and any post-insolvency interest in

full. Generally, the estimated liability for the total amount of post-insolvency interest payable respective to creditor claims is recognized in these financial statements when at least 95% of the principal of proven creditor claims has been paid.

9. Non-Cash Adjustments: Unrecorded assets and claims determined to have existed as of the institution's failure are deemed discovered assets and liabilities, respectively, and are recorded as non-cash equity adjustments. Other non-cash equity adjustments include the Estimated Loss on Assets in Liquidation, the Estimated Interest on Claims, as well as the write-off of remaining unpaid liabilities prior to the inactivation of a receivership. Note that certain non-cash adjustments such as the estimated loss on assets and probable litigation are reversed when they are recognized as liquidation transactions in the Statement of Operations.

10. Contingent Recoveries: Assets of a receivership generally exclude potential collections from activities such as professional liability or other types of pending legal actions. Significant uncertainties prevent reasonable estimation of the amounts ultimately collectible. Instead, these recoveries are generally recognized when cash is received, or when the collection is probable and the amount collectible can be reasonably estimated.

11. Income Taxes: Federal tax law requires that receivers of corporations, including depository institutions for which the FDIC serves as receiver, continue to file federal income tax returns for the receiverships they manage. A receivership may therefore incur a federal income tax liability from activities that occur during the life of the receivership, as well as during pre-receivership periods. Payment of federal income taxes is deferred until higher priority claims are satisfied, but prior to any payment made to equity holders of the failed institution. Because of the contingent nature of these tax claims, federal income tax liabilities are generally not recognized in these financial statements unless circumstances indicate that there is a high probability that they will be paid. Federal law provides an exemption from income taxes imposed by any State or local taxing authority once FDIC is appointed as receiver. If a receivership files for a refund from federal or state tax agencies, the potential tax refund estimate is disclosed. Since such refunds are not fixed and determinable and may be subject to audit by tax agencies, these refunds are generally not recognized until they are received.

12. FDIC Billed Expenses (Statement of Operations): FDIC personnel, who are employed by the FDIC in its Corporate capacity, are responsible for conducting all liquidation-related activities for FDIC receiverships. The FDIC in its Corporate capacity bills the receiverships for various liquidation services provided on their behalf. Since 2015, FDIC billed expenses represent a receivership's proportional share of aggregate liquidation costs based on allocation factors, such as receivership-specific direct expenses, assets in liquidation and administrative liability balances. Prior to 2015, FDIC billed expenses were based on each individual receivership's actual workload volume and corresponding benchmark rate for each type of liquidation service provided.

FIRST FEDERAL BK OF CALIFORNIA — **LOS ANGELES, CA**
Fund Number: 10167 — **Inception Date: 12/18/2009**
Statement of Assets & Liabilities in Liquidation (unaudited) — **For Period Ending: December 31, 2010**
(Rounded in Dollars) — **Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 11:44:31AM**

	Current Balance	Inception Balance
Assets		
Cash and Investments	$ 6,526,064	$ 0
Receivable Due from FDIC (Note 3)	130,667,638	0
Due from Acquiring Institution and Other Receivables (Note 3)	(5,229,302)	0
Assets in Liquidation		
Securities	0	581,071,585
Consumer Loans	0	35,349,619
Commercial Loans	0	41,815,406
Real Estate Mortgages	0	5,011,612,348
Other Assets/Judgments	1,048,537	426,270,010
Owned Assets	576,616	152,568,518
Net Investments in Subsidiaries	0	6,602,533
Structured and Securitized Assets	0	0
Subtotal - Assets in Liquidation	**$ 1,625,154**	**$ 6,255,290,018**
Less: Estimated Loss on Assets in Liquidation (Note 4)	1,088,473	0
Total Assets	**$ 132,501,081**	**$ 6,255,290,018**
Liabilities (Note 5)		
Administrative Liabilities		
Accounts/Notes Payable	5,122	0
Suspense/Escrow Accounts	53,968	0
Due to FDIC for Billed Expenses	1,668,142	0
Due to FDIC for Borrowed Funds	0	0
Estimated Litigation Losses - Probable (Note 7)	0	0
Estimated Loss Share and Other Reserves (Note 6)	9,166,375	0
Subtotal - Administrative Liabilities	**$ 10,893,607**	**$ 0**
Proven Depositor/Creditor Claims		
Due to FDIC for Subrogated Deposit Claims	132,667,638	0
Uninsured Deposit Claims Due Others	0	0
Other Creditor Claims	26,503,946	0
Estimated Interest on Claims (Note 8)	0	0
Subtotal - Proven Depositor/Creditor Claims	**$ 159,171,584**	**$ 0**
Other Claims		
Other Contingent Creditor Claims (Note 7)	0	0
Other Subordinated Obligations	0	0
Liabilities at Inception - Unproven	0	5,709,118,776
Subtotal - Other Claims	**$ 0**	**$ 5,709,118,776**
Total Liabilities	**$ 170,065,191**	**$ 5,709,118,776**
Net Assets/(Deficit)		
Net Assets / (Deficit) At Inception	546,171,242	546,171,242
Premiums Received / (Paid) at Resolution	(531,036,532)	0
Asset - Related Equity Adjustments (Note 9)	(12,113,982)	0
Liability/Claims-Related Equity Adjustments (Note 9)	(35,670,321)	0
Net Income / (Loss) of the Liquidation Since Inception	(4,914,518)	0
Total Net Assets/(Deficit)	**($37,564,110)**	**$ 546,171,242**
Total Liabilities and Net Assets/(Deficit)	**$ 132,501,081**	**$ 6,255,290,018**
Estimated additional litigation losses considered reasonably possible: (Note 7)	**$ 0**	

FIRST FEDERAL BK OF CALIFORNIA — **LOS ANGELES, CA**
Fund Number: 10167 — **Inception Date: 12/18/2009**
Statement of Assets & Liabilities in Liquidation (unaudited) — **For Period Ending: December 31, 2010**
(Rounded in Dollars) — **Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 11:44:31AM**

	Current Balance	Inception Balance
Estimated tax refund (Note 11)	$ 0	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Last Month Closed: April, 2018 (Period 04)

Notes to Financial Statements:

1. Basis of Accounting: The FDI Act authorizes the FDIC, as receiver for a failed insured depository institution ("receivership"), to administer and conclude the affairs of such institution. Financial statement presentations are based on the premise that the assets of the receivership will be liquidated and proceeds distributed to the institution's creditors over time as provided by applicable laws and regulations. While a receivership's average lifespan is three to nine years, some may require longer time frames to conclude. At the onset of a receivership, the failed institution's financial records are reviewed and restated to establish a new basis of accounting. The assets and liabilities of the failed institution are adjusted to remove all estimated losses, accruals, and deferrals. These adjustments include loss allowances; partial write downs; prepaid, deferred or accrued expenses having no recovery value; and accrued or deferred income. Restated balances are shown under the Inception Balance heading of the Statement of Assets and Liabilities in Liquidation. After inception, FDIC's liquidation valuation and measurement practices, as described more fully in the paragraphs that follow, are adopted for all assets and liabilities. In general, transactions are recorded when cash is received or disbursed. Accruals may be used when prospective cash flows are probable and reasonably estimated.

2. Use of Estimates: As appropriate, estimates of asset values, liabilities, revenues, and expenses are reflected in the financial statements. These amounts are updated over time to compensate for uncertainties inherent in the estimation process. As with the use of all estimates, actual results may differ.

3. Receivables: The line item Receivable Due from FDIC reflects the amount owed by FDIC Corporate to a receivership as a result of the net effect of the initial resolution transactions where the amount of deposits transferred exceeds the amount of assets sold to an acquiring institution. This receivable is satisfied when a receivership receives cash from Corporate or when a receivership declares a dividend and offsets the receivable against the FDIC's subrogated deposit liability claim.

The line item Due from Acquiring Institution and Other Receivable typically includes the net effect of post-closing asset and liability adjustments between the receivership and the acquiring institution. This receivable is satisfied between a receivership and an acquiring institution in accordance with the settlement and shared-loss arrangement provisions within the purchase and assumption agreement and accompanying shared-loss agreement, respectively.

4. Valuation of Assets/Loss Allowances: Assets of a receivership are shown at values representing cash on deposit or the book value of amounts invested; the principal balance of loans, notes, other debt instruments or receivables (note that interest on these assets is not accrued after failure but is recognized when received); the foreclosed value of real and/or personal property or the book value of assets (cost less depreciation or amortization through date of the institution's failure); and the historical cost of the net investment in subsidiaries, partnerships or joint ventures, adjusted where appropriate to reflect a receivership's portion of the underlying net earnings or losses.

An Estimated Loss on Assets is provided when anticipated future asset disposition proceeds, including associated expenses, are less than recorded amounts. Future asset disposition proceeds are generally estimated by applying current book values against estimated recovery rates (based on available valuation projections or liquidation experience) for similar receivership asset categories. Actual recovery rates for a receivership may differ according to the quality and type of individual asset, as well as over time with changing market conditions. Accordingly, the gains or losses ultimately realized by a receivership will likely vary from amounts estimated.

5. Actual and Estimated Liabilities: The FDIC, as receiver, determines (allows/disallows) claims and distributes proceeds derived from the disposition of the failed institution's assets according to applicable state and federal law governing the payment of creditor claims. Recorded liabilities comprise 1) proven or pending (unproven) claims against a receivership estate, 2) various operating liabilities, and 3) estimates of other probable losses such as pending defensive litigation. Applicable law governing the payment priority of distributions may vary depending on the inception date of a receivership. Therefore, liabilities of a receivership estate are not ranked in order of preference or payment priority on the Statement of Assets and Liabilities in Liquidation.

6. Estimated Loss Share Reserves: A receivership records an estimated liability for shared-loss payments relative to assets purchased under a shared-loss agreement with an acquiring institution, which may span a period of eight to ten years. This estimated shared-loss liability is adjusted monthly for actual loss payments made and recoveries obtained, as well as periodic valuation updates.

7. Reasonably Possible Litigation Losses: In addition to the amounts recorded for probable litigation liabilities, the FDIC Legal Division has determined that a receivership may be subject to reasonably possible losses from unresolved litigation. Reasonably possible losses differ from those which are probable in that there is a lesser likelihood of loss and payment from a receivership. As such, reasonably possible losses are not accrued until the FDIC, through periodic review, determines that the likelihood of loss has become probable. A receivership may be subject to significant losses from cases where uncertainties prevent a reasonable assessment of the ultimate outcome and/or an estimate of the amount of loss which could result.

8. Estimated Interest on Claims: Applicable law governs or directs the payment of post-insolvency interest to creditors holding proven claims against the receivership estate, including the claim(s) held by the FDIC in its Corporate capacity. Post-insolvency interest is the interest calculated and paid on proven creditor claims, under certain circumstances, after a receiver is appointed. Uncertainties exist as to the universe of creditors whose claims will ultimately be allowed and whether creditors will receive the full principal amount of proven claims against the receivership estate or any post-insolvency interest. No distribution will be made to holders of equity interests until allowed creditor claims have been paid principal and any post-insolvency interest in

full. Generally, the estimated liability for the total amount of post-insolvency interest payable respective to creditor claims is recognized in these financial statements when at least 95% of the principal of proven creditor claims has been paid.

9. Non-Cash Adjustments: Unrecorded assets and claims determined to have existed as of the institution's failure are deemed discovered assets and liabilities, respectively, and are recorded as non-cash equity adjustments. Other non-cash equity adjustments include the Estimated Loss on Assets in Liquidation, the Estimated Interest on Claims, as well as the write-off of remaining unpaid liabilities prior to the inactivation of a receivership. Note that certain non-cash adjustments such as the estimated loss on assets and probable litigation are reversed when they are recognized as liquidation transactions in the Statement of Operations.

10. Contingent Recoveries: Assets of a receivership generally exclude potential collections from activities such as professional liability or other types of pending legal actions. Significant uncertainties prevent reasonable estimation of the amounts ultimately collectible. Instead, these recoveries are generally recognized when cash is received, or when the collection is probable and the amount collectible can be reasonably estimated.

11. Income Taxes: Federal tax law requires that receivers of corporations, including depository institutions for which the FDIC serves as receiver, continue to file federal income tax returns for the receiverships they manage. A receivership may therefore incur a federal income tax liability from activities that occur during the life of the receivership, as well as during pre-receivership periods. Payment of federal income taxes is deferred until higher priority claims are satisfied, but prior to any payment made to equity holders of the failed institution. Because of the contingent nature of these tax claims, federal income tax liabilities are generally not recognized in these financial statements unless circumstances indicate that there is a high probability that they will be paid. Federal law provides an exemption from income taxes imposed by any State or local taxing authority once FDIC is appointed as receiver. If a receivership files for a refund from federal or state tax agencies, the potential tax refund estimate is disclosed. Since such refunds are not fixed and determinable and may be subject to audit by tax agencies, these refunds are generally not recognized until they are received.

12. FDIC Billed Expenses (Statement of Operations): FDIC personnel, who are employed by the FDIC in its Corporate capacity, are responsible for conducting all liquidation-related activities for FDIC receiverships. The FDIC in its Corporate capacity bills the receiverships for various liquidation services provided on their behalf. Since 2015, FDIC billed expenses represent a receivership's proportional share of aggregate liquidation costs based on allocation factors, such as receivership-specific direct expenses, assets in liquidation and administrative liability balances. Prior to 2015, FDIC billed expenses were based on each individual receivership's actual workload volume and corresponding benchmark rate for each type of liquidation service provided.

FIRST FEDERAL BK OF CALIFORNIA — **LOS ANGELES, CA**
Fund Number: 10167 — **Inception Date: 12/18/2009**
Statement of Assets & Liabilities in Liquidation (unaudited) — **For Period Ending: December 31, 2011**
(Rounded in Dollars) — **Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 11:45:38AM**

	Current Balance	Inception Balance
Assets		
Cash and Investments	$ 8,627,071	$ 0
Receivable Due from FDIC (Note 3)	130,667,637	0
Due from Acquiring Institution and Other Receivables (Note 3)	6,369	0
Assets in Liquidation		
Securities	0	581,071,585
Consumer Loans	0	35,349,619
Commercial Loans	0	41,815,406
Real Estate Mortgages	0	5,011,612,348
Other Assets/Judgments	2,555,992	426,270,010
Owned Assets	61,947	152,568,518
Net Investments in Subsidiaries	0	6,602,533
Structured and Securitized Assets	0	0
Subtotal - Assets in Liquidation	**$ 2,617,939**	**$ 6,255,290,018**
Less: Estimated Loss on Assets in Liquidation (Note 4)	1,569,525	0
Total Assets	**$ 140,349,491**	**$ 6,255,290,018**
Liabilities (Note 5)		
Administrative Liabilities		
Accounts/Notes Payable	1,368	0
Suspense/Escrow Accounts	3,492,754	0
Due to FDIC for Billed Expenses	950,691	0
Due to FDIC for Borrowed Funds	0	0
Estimated Litigation Losses - Probable (Note 7)	0	0
Estimated Loss Share and Other Reserves (Note 6)	80,383,115	0
Subtotal - Administrative Liabilities	**$ 84,827,927**	**$ 0**
Proven Depositor/Creditor Claims		
Due to FDIC for Subrogated Deposit Claims	132,667,638	0
Uninsured Deposit Claims Due Others	0	0
Other Creditor Claims	26,503,946	0
Estimated Interest on Claims (Note 8)	0	0
Subtotal - Proven Depositor/Creditor Claims	**$ 159,171,584**	**$ 0**
Other Claims		
Other Contingent Creditor Claims (Note 7)	0	0
Other Subordinated Obligations	0	0
Liabilities at Inception - Unproven	0	5,709,118,776
Subtotal - Other Claims	**$ 0**	**$ 5,709,118,776**
Total Liabilities	**$ 243,999,512**	**$ 5,709,118,776**
Net Assets/(Deficit)		
Net Assets / (Deficit) At Inception	546,171,242	546,171,242
Premiums Received / (Paid) at Resolution	(531,038,431)	0
Asset - Related Equity Adjustments (Note 9)	(4,810,298)	0
Liability/Claims-Related Equity Adjustments (Note 9)	(106,887,061)	0
Net Income / (Loss) of the Liquidation Since Inception	(7,085,472)	0
Total Net Assets/(Deficit)	**($103,650,020)**	**$ 546,171,242**
Total Liabilities and Net Assets/(Deficit)	**$ 140,349,491**	**$ 6,255,290,018**
Estimated additional litigation losses considered reasonably possible: (Note 7)	**$ 0**	

FIRST FEDERAL BK OF CALIFORNIA **LOS ANGELES, CA**
Fund Number: 10167 **Inception Date: 12/18/2009**
Statement of Assets & Liabilities in Liquidation (unaudited) **For Period Ending: December 31, 2011**
(Rounded in Dollars) **Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 11:45:38AM**

	Current Balance	Inception Balance
Estimated tax refund (Note 11)	$ 0	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Last Month Closed: April, 2018 (Period 04)

Notes to Financial Statements:

1. Basis of Accounting: The FDI Act authorizes the FDIC, as receiver for a failed insured depository institution ("receivership"), to administer and conclude the affairs of such institution. Financial statement presentations are based on the premise that the assets of the receivership will be liquidated and proceeds distributed to the institution's creditors over time as provided by applicable laws and regulations. While a receivership's average lifespan is three to nine years, some may require longer time frames to conclude. At the onset of a receivership, the failed institution's financial records are reviewed and restated to establish a new basis of accounting. The assets and liabilities of the failed institution are adjusted to remove all estimated losses, accruals, and deferrals. These adjustments include loss allowances; partial write downs; prepaid, deferred or accrued expenses having no recovery value; and accrued or deferred income. Restated balances are shown under the Inception Balance heading of the Statement of Assets and Liabilities in Liquidation. After inception, FDIC's liquidation valuation and measurement practices, as described more fully in the paragraphs that follow, are adopted for all assets and liabilities. In general, transactions are recorded when cash is received or disbursed. Accruals may be used when prospective cash flows are probable and reasonably estimated.

2. Use of Estimates: As appropriate, estimates of asset values, liabilities, revenues, and expenses are reflected in the financial statements. These amounts are updated over time to compensate for uncertainties inherent in the estimation process. As with the use of all estimates, actual results may differ.

3. Receivables: The line item Receivable Due from FDIC reflects the amount owed by FDIC Corporate to a receivership as a result of the net effect of the initial resolution transactions where the amount of deposits transferred exceeds the amount of assets sold to an acquiring institution. This receivable is satisfied when a receivership receives cash from Corporate or when a receivership declares a dividend and offsets the receivable against the FDIC's subrogated deposit liability claim.

The line item Due from Acquiring Institution and Other Receivable typically includes the net effect of post-closing asset and liability adjustments between the receivership and the acquiring institution. This receivable is satisfied between a receivership and an acquiring institution in accordance with the settlement and shared-loss arrangement provisions within the purchase and assumption agreement and accompanying shared-loss agreement, respectively.

4. Valuation of Assets/Loss Allowances: Assets of a receivership are shown at values representing cash on deposit or the book value of amounts invested; the principal balance of loans, notes, other debt instruments or receivables (note that interest on these assets is not accrued after failure but is recognized when received); the foreclosed value of real and/or personal property or the book value of assets (cost less depreciation or amortization through date of the institution's failure); and the historical cost of the net investment in subsidiaries, partnerships or joint ventures, adjusted where appropriate to reflect a receivership's portion of the underlying net earnings or losses.

An Estimated Loss on Assets is provided when anticipated future asset disposition proceeds, including associated expenses, are less than recorded amounts. Future asset disposition proceeds are generally estimated by applying current book values against estimated recovery rates (based on available valuation projections or liquidation experience) for similar receivership asset categories. Actual recovery rates for a receivership may differ according to the quality and type of individual asset, as well as over time with changing market conditions. Accordingly, the gains or losses ultimately realized by a receivership will likely vary from amounts estimated.

5. Actual and Estimated Liabilities: The FDIC, as receiver, determines (allows/disallows) claims and distributes proceeds derived from the disposition of the failed institution's assets according to applicable state and federal law governing the payment of creditor claims. Recorded liabilities comprise 1) proven or pending (unproven) claims against a receivership estate, 2) various operating liabilities, and 3) estimates of other probable losses such as pending defensive litigation. Applicable law governing the payment priority of distributions may vary depending on the inception date of a receivership. Therefore, liabilities of a receivership estate are not ranked in order of preference or payment priority on the Statement of Assets and Liabilities in Liquidation.

6. Estimated Loss Share Reserves: A receivership records an estimated liability for shared-loss payments relative to assets purchased under a shared-loss agreement with an acquiring institution, which may span a period of eight to ten years. This estimated shared-loss liability is adjusted monthly for actual loss payments made and recoveries obtained, as well as periodic valuation updates.

7. Reasonably Possible Litigation Losses: In addition to the amounts recorded for probable litigation liabilities, the FDIC Legal Division has determined that a receivership may be subject to reasonably possible losses from unresolved litigation. Reasonably possible losses differ from those which are probable in that there is a lesser likelihood of loss and payment from a receivership. As such, reasonably possible losses are not accrued until the FDIC, through periodic review, determines that the likelihood of loss has become probable. A receivership may be subject to significant losses from cases where uncertainties prevent a reasonable assessment of the ultimate outcome and/or an estimate of the amount of loss which could result.

8. Estimated Interest on Claims: Applicable law governs or directs the payment of post-insolvency interest to creditors holding proven claims against the receivership estate, including the claim(s) held by the FDIC in its Corporate capacity. Post-insolvency interest is the interest calculated and paid on proven creditor claims, under certain circumstances, after a receiver is appointed. Uncertainties exist as to the universe of creditors whose claims will ultimately be allowed and whether creditors will receive the full principal amount of proven claims against the receivership estate or any post-insolvency interest. No distribution will be made to holders of equity interests until allowed creditor claims have been paid principal and any post-insolvency interest in

full. Generally, the estimated liability for the total amount of post-insolvency interest payable respective to creditor claims is recognized in these financial statements when at least 95% of the principal of proven creditor claims has been paid.

9. Non-Cash Adjustments: Unrecorded assets and claims determined to have existed as of the institution's failure are deemed discovered assets and liabilities, respectively, and are recorded as non-cash equity adjustments. Other non-cash equity adjustments include the Estimated Loss on Assets in Liquidation, the Estimated Interest on Claims, as well as the write-off of remaining unpaid liabilities prior to the inactivation of a receivership. Note that certain non-cash adjustments such as the estimated loss on assets and probable litigation are reversed when they are recognized as liquidation transactions in the Statement of Operations.

10. Contingent Recoveries: Assets of a receivership generally exclude potential collections from activities such as professional liability or other types of pending legal actions. Significant uncertainties prevent reasonable estimation of the amounts ultimately collectible. Instead, these recoveries are generally recognized when cash is received, or when the collection is probable and the amount collectible can be reasonably estimated.

11. Income Taxes: Federal tax law requires that receivers of corporations, including depository institutions for which the FDIC serves as receiver, continue to file federal income tax returns for the receiverships they manage. A receivership may therefore incur a federal income tax liability from activities that occur during the life of the receivership, as well as during pre-receivership periods. Payment of federal income taxes is deferred until higher priority claims are satisfied, but prior to any payment made to equity holders of the failed institution. Because of the contingent nature of these tax claims, federal income tax liabilities are generally not recognized in these financial statements unless circumstances indicate that there is a high probability that they will be paid. Federal law provides an exemption from income taxes imposed by any State or local taxing authority once FDIC is appointed as receiver. If a receivership files for a refund from federal or state tax agencies, the potential tax refund estimate is disclosed. Since such refunds are not fixed and determinable and may be subject to audit by tax agencies, these refunds are generally not recognized until they are received.

12. FDIC Billed Expenses (Statement of Operations): FDIC personnel, who are employed by the FDIC in its Corporate capacity, are responsible for conducting all liquidation-related activities for FDIC receiverships. The FDIC in its Corporate capacity bills the receiverships for various liquidation services provided on their behalf. Since 2015, FDIC billed expenses represent a receivership's proportional share of aggregate liquidation costs based on allocation factors, such as receivership-specific direct expenses, assets in liquidation and administrative liability balances. Prior to 2015, FDIC billed expenses were based on each individual receivership's actual workload volume and corresponding benchmark rate for each type of liquidation service provided.

FIRST FEDERAL BK OF CALIFORNIA | **LOS ANGELES, CA**
Fund Number: 10167 | **Inception Date: 12/18/2009**
Statement of Assets & Liabilities in Liquidation (unaudited) | **For Period Ending: December 31, 2012**
(Rounded in Dollars) | **Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 11:46:56AM**

	Current Balance	Inception Balance
Assets		
Cash and Investments	$ 6,650,540	$ 0
Receivable Due from FDIC (Note 3)	95,446,931	0
Due from Acquiring Institution and Other Receivables (Note 3)	6,369	0
Assets in Liquidation		
Securities	31	581,071,585
Consumer Loans	0	35,349,619
Commercial Loans	0	41,815,406
Real Estate Mortgages	0	5,011,612,348
Other Assets/Judgments	2,552,473	426,270,010
Owned Assets	0	152,568,518
Net Investments in Subsidiaries	0	6,602,533
Structured and Securitized Assets	0	0
Subtotal - Assets in Liquidation	**$ 2,552,504**	**$ 6,255,290,018**
Less: Estimated Loss on Assets in Liquidation (Note 4)	1,225,196	0
Total Assets	**$ 103,431,148**	**$ 6,255,290,018**
Liabilities (Note 5)		
Administrative Liabilities		
Accounts/Notes Payable	64,158	0
Suspense/Escrow Accounts	164,938	0
Due to FDIC for Billed Expenses	362,476	0
Due to FDIC for Borrowed Funds	0	0
Estimated Litigation Losses - Probable (Note 7)	0	0
Estimated Loss Share and Other Reserves (Note 6)	0	0
Subtotal - Administrative Liabilities	**$ 591,572**	**$ 0**
Proven Depositor/Creditor Claims		
Due to FDIC for Subrogated Deposit Claims	97,667,638	0
Uninsured Deposit Claims Due Others	0	0
Other Creditor Claims	26,503,946	0
Estimated Interest on Claims (Note 8)	0	0
Subtotal - Proven Depositor/Creditor Claims	**$ 124,171,584**	**$ 0**
Other Claims		
Other Contingent Creditor Claims (Note 7)	0	0
Other Subordinated Obligations	0	0
Liabilities at Inception - Unproven	0	5,709,118,776
Subtotal - Other Claims	**$ 0**	**$ 5,709,118,776**
Total Liabilities	**$ 124,763,156**	**$ 5,709,118,776**
Net Assets/(Deficit)		
Net Assets / (Deficit) At Inception	546,171,242	546,171,242
Premiums Received / (Paid) at Resolution	(531,038,431)	0
Asset - Related Equity Adjustments (Note 9)	(74,534)	0
Liability/Claims-Related Equity Adjustments (Note 9)	(26,503,946)	0
Net Income / (Loss) of the Liquidation Since Inception	(9,886,339)	0
Total Net Assets/(Deficit)	**($21,332,008)**	**$ 546,171,242**
Total Liabilities and Net Assets/(Deficit)	**$ 103,431,148**	**$ 6,255,290,018**
Estimated additional litigation losses considered reasonably possible: (Note 7)	**$ 0**	

FIRST FEDERAL BK OF CALIFORNIA — **LOS ANGELES, CA**
Fund Number: 10167 — **Inception Date: 12/18/2009**
Statement of Assets & Liabilities in Liquidation (unaudited) — **For Period Ending: December 31, 2012**
(Rounded in Dollars) — **Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 11:46:56AM**

	Current Balance	Inception Balance
Estimated tax refund (Note 11)	$ 136,173,178	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Last Month Closed: April, 2018 (Period 04)

Notes to Financial Statements:

1. Basis of Accounting: The FDI Act authorizes the FDIC, as receiver for a failed insured depository institution ("receivership"), to administer and conclude the affairs of such institution. Financial statement presentations are based on the premise that the assets of the receivership will be liquidated and proceeds distributed to the institution's creditors over time as provided by applicable laws and regulations. While a receivership's average lifespan is three to nine years, some may require longer time frames to conclude. At the onset of a receivership, the failed institution's financial records are reviewed and restated to establish a new basis of accounting. The assets and liabilities of the failed institution are adjusted to remove all estimated losses, accruals, and deferrals. These adjustments include loss allowances; partial write downs; prepaid, deferred or accrued expenses having no recovery value; and accrued or deferred income. Restated balances are shown under the Inception Balance heading of the Statement of Assets and Liabilities in Liquidation. After inception, FDIC's liquidation valuation and measurement practices, as described more fully in the paragraphs that follow, are adopted for all assets and liabilities. In general, transactions are recorded when cash is received or disbursed. Accruals may be used when prospective cash flows are probable and reasonably estimated.

2. Use of Estimates: As appropriate, estimates of asset values, liabilities, revenues, and expenses are reflected in the financial statements. These amounts are updated over time to compensate for uncertainties inherent in the estimation process. As with the use of all estimates, actual results may differ.

3. Receivables: The line item Receivable Due from FDIC reflects the amount owed by FDIC Corporate to a receivership as a result of the net effect of the initial resolution transactions where the amount of deposits transferred exceeds the amount of assets sold to an acquiring institution. This receivable is satisfied when a receivership receives cash from Corporate or when a receivership declares a dividend and offsets the receivable against the FDIC's subrogated deposit liability claim.

The line item Due from Acquiring Institution and Other Receivable typically includes the net effect of post-closing asset and liability adjustments between the receivership and the acquiring institution. This receivable is satisfied between a receivership and an acquiring institution in accordance with the settlement and shared-loss arrangement provisions within the purchase and assumption agreement and accompanying shared-loss agreement, respectively.

4. Valuation of Assets/Loss Allowances: Assets of a receivership are shown at values representing cash on deposit or the book value of amounts invested; the principal balance of loans, notes, other debt instruments or receivables (note that interest on these assets is not accrued after failure but is recognized when received); the foreclosed value of real and/or personal property or the book value of assets (cost less depreciation or amortization through date of the institution's failure); and the historical cost of the net investment in subsidiaries, partnerships or joint ventures, adjusted where appropriate to reflect a receivership's portion of the underlying net earnings or losses.

An Estimated Loss on Assets is provided when anticipated future asset disposition proceeds, including associated expenses, are less than recorded amounts. Future asset disposition proceeds are generally estimated by applying current book values against estimated recovery rates (based on available valuation projections or liquidation experience) for similar receivership asset categories. Actual recovery rates for a receivership may differ according to the quality and type of individual asset, as well as over time with changing market conditions. Accordingly, the gains or losses ultimately realized by a receivership will likely vary from amounts estimated.

5. Actual and Estimated Liabilities: The FDIC, as receiver, determines (allows/disallows) claims and distributes proceeds derived from the disposition of the failed institution's assets according to applicable state and federal law governing the payment of creditor claims. Recorded liabilities comprise 1) proven or pending (unproven) claims against a receivership estate, 2) various operating liabilities, and 3) estimates of other probable losses such as pending defensive litigation. Applicable law governing the payment priority of distributions may vary depending on the inception date of a receivership. Therefore, liabilities of a receivership estate are not ranked in order of preference or payment priority on the Statement of Assets and Liabilities in Liquidation.

6. Estimated Loss Share Reserves: A receivership records an estimated liability for shared-loss payments relative to assets purchased under a shared-loss agreement with an acquiring institution, which may span a period of eight to ten years. This estimated shared-loss liability is adjusted monthly for actual loss payments made and recoveries obtained, as well as periodic valuation updates.

7. Reasonably Possible Litigation Losses: In addition to the amounts recorded for probable litigation liabilities, the FDIC Legal Division has determined that a receivership may be subject to reasonably possible losses from unresolved litigation. Reasonably possible losses differ from those which are probable in that there is a lesser likelihood of loss and payment from a receivership. As such, reasonably possible losses are not accrued until the FDIC, through periodic review, determines that the likelihood of loss has become probable. A receivership may be subject to significant losses from cases where uncertainties prevent a reasonable assessment of the ultimate outcome and/or an estimate of the amount of loss which could result.

8. Estimated Interest on Claims: Applicable law governs or directs the payment of post-insolvency interest to creditors holding proven claims against the receivership estate, including the claim(s) held by the FDIC in its Corporate capacity. Post-insolvency interest is the interest calculated and paid on proven creditor claims, under certain circumstances, after a receiver is appointed. Uncertainties exist as to the universe of creditors whose claims will ultimately be allowed and whether creditors will receive the full principal amount of proven claims against the receivership estate or any post-insolvency interest. No distribution will be made to holders of equity interests until allowed creditor claims have been paid principal and any post-insolvency interest in

full. Generally, the estimated liability for the total amount of post-insolvency interest payable respective to creditor claims is recognized in these financial statements when at least 95% of the principal of proven creditor claims has been paid.

9. Non-Cash Adjustments: Unrecorded assets and claims determined to have existed as of the institution's failure are deemed discovered assets and liabilities, respectively, and are recorded as non-cash equity adjustments. Other non-cash equity adjustments include the Estimated Loss on Assets in Liquidation, the Estimated Interest on Claims, as well as the write-off of remaining unpaid liabilities prior to the inactivation of a receivership.
Note that certain non-cash adjustments such as the estimated loss on assets and probable litigation are reversed when they are recognized as liquidation transactions in the Statement of Operations.

10. Contingent Recoveries: Assets of a receivership generally exclude potential collections from activities such as professional liability or other types of pending legal actions. Significant uncertainties prevent reasonable estimation of the amounts ultimately collectible. Instead, these recoveries are generally recognized when cash is received, or when the collection is probable and the amount collectible can be reasonably estimated.

11. Income Taxes: Federal tax law requires that receivers of corporations, including depository institutions for which the FDIC serves as receiver, continue to file federal income tax returns for the receiverships they manage. A receivership may therefore incur a federal income tax liability from activities that occur during the life of the receivership, as well as during pre-receivership periods. Payment of federal income taxes is deferred until higher priority claims are satisfied, but prior to any payment made to equity holders of the failed institution. Because of the contingent nature of these tax claims, federal income tax liabilities are generally not recognized in these financial statements unless circumstances indicate that there is a high probability that they will be paid. Federal law provides an exemption from income taxes imposed by any State or local taxing authority once FDIC is appointed as receiver. If a receivership files for a refund from federal or state tax agencies, the potential tax refund estimate is disclosed. Since such refunds are not fixed and determinable and may be subject to audit by tax agencies, these refunds are generally not recognized until they are received.

12. FDIC Billed Expenses (Statement of Operations): FDIC personnel, who are employed by the FDIC in its Corporate capacity, are responsible for conducting all liquidation-related activities for FDIC receiverships. The FDIC in its Corporate capacity bills the receiverships for various liquidation services provided on their behalf. Since 2015, FDIC billed expenses represent a receivership's proportional share of aggregate liquidation costs based on allocation factors, such as receivership-specific direct expenses, assets in liquidation and administrative liability balances. Prior to 2015, FDIC billed expenses were based on each individual receivership's actual workload volume and corresponding benchmark rate for each type of liquidation service provided.

FIRST FEDERAL BK OF CALIFORNIA
Fund Number: 10167
Statement of Assets & Liabilities in Liquidation (unaudited)
(Rounded in Dollars)

LOS ANGELES, CA
Inception Date: 12/18/2009
For Period Ending: December 31, 2013
Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 11:47:34AM

	Current Balance	Inception Balance
Assets		
Cash and Investments	$ 2,279,989	$ 0
Receivable Due from FDIC (Note 3)	95,446,931	0
Due from Acquiring Institution and Other Receivables (Note 3)	15,000	0
Assets in Liquidation		
Securities	31	581,071,585
Consumer Loans	0	35,349,619
Commercial Loans	0	41,815,406
Real Estate Mortgages	0	5,011,612,348
Other Assets/Judgments	2,552,473	426,270,010
Owned Assets	0	152,568,518
Net Investments in Subsidiaries	0	6,602,533
Structured and Securitized Assets	0	0
Subtotal - Assets in Liquidation	**$ 2,552,504**	**$ 6,255,290,018**
Less: Estimated Loss on Assets in Liquidation (Note 4)	1,837,781	0
Total Assets	**$ 98,456,645**	**$ 6,255,290,018**
Liabilities (Note 5)		
Administrative Liabilities		
Accounts/Notes Payable	70,672	0
Suspense/Escrow Accounts	655	0
Due to FDIC for Billed Expenses	34,475	0
Due to FDIC for Borrowed Funds	0	0
Estimated Litigation Losses - Probable (Note 7)	0	0
Estimated Loss Share and Other Reserves (Note 6)	0	0
Subtotal - Administrative Liabilities	**$ 105,802**	**$ 0**
Proven Depositor/Creditor Claims		
Due to FDIC for Subrogated Deposit Claims	97,667,638	0
Uninsured Deposit Claims Due Others	0	0
Other Creditor Claims	26,503,946	0
Estimated Interest on Claims (Note 8)	447,516	0
Subtotal - Proven Depositor/Creditor Claims	**$ 124,619,100**	**$ 0**
Other Claims		
Other Contingent Creditor Claims (Note 7)	0	0
Other Subordinated Obligations	0	0
Liabilities at Inception - Unproven	0	5,709,118,776
Subtotal - Other Claims	**$ 0**	**$ 5,709,118,776**
Total Liabilities	**$ 124,724,902**	**$ 5,709,118,776**
Net Assets/(Deficit)		
Net Assets / (Deficit) At Inception	546,171,242	546,171,242
Premiums Received / (Paid) at Resolution	(531,038,431)	0
Asset - Related Equity Adjustments (Note 9)	(687,119)	0
Liability/Claims-Related Equity Adjustments (Note 9)	(26,951,462)	0
Net Income / (Loss) of the Liquidation Since Inception	(13,762,489)	0
Total Net Assets/(Deficit)	**($26,268,258)**	**$ 546,171,242**
Total Liabilities and Net Assets/(Deficit)	**$ 98,456,644**	**$ 6,255,290,018**
Estimated additional litigation losses considered reasonably possible: (Note 7)	**$ 0**	

FIRST FEDERAL BK OF CALIFORNIA — **LOS ANGELES, CA**
Fund Number: 10167 — **Inception Date: 12/18/2009**
Statement of Assets & Liabilities in Liquidation (unaudited) — **For Period Ending: December 31, 2013**
(Rounded in Dollars) — **Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 11:47:34AM**

	Current Balance	Inception Balance
Estimated tax refund (Note 11)	$ 135,418,166	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Last Month Closed: April, 2018 (Period 04)

Notes to Financial Statements:

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FIRST FEDERAL BK OF CALIFORNIA | **LOS ANGELES, CA**
Fund Number: 10167 | **Inception Date: 12/18/2009**
Statement of Assets & Liabilities in Liquidation (unaudited) | **For Period Ending: December 31, 2014**
(Rounded in Dollars) | **Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 11:48:55AM**

	Current Balance	Inception Balance
Assets		
Cash and Investments	$ 57,523,327	$ 0
Receivable Due from FDIC (Note 3)	0	0
Due from Acquiring Institution and Other Receivables (Note 3)	0	0
Assets in Liquidation		
Securities	31	581,071,585
Consumer Loans	0	35,349,619
Commercial Loans	0	41,815,406
Real Estate Mortgages	0	5,011,612,348
Other Assets/Judgments	2,552,473	426,270,010
Owned Assets	0	152,568,518
Net Investments in Subsidiaries	0	6,602,533
Structured and Securitized Assets	0	0
Subtotal - Assets in Liquidation	**$ 2,552,504**	**$ 6,255,290,018**
Less: Estimated Loss on Assets in Liquidation (Note 4)	1,812,256	0
Total Assets	**$ 58,263,575**	**$ 6,255,290,018**
Liabilities (Note 5)		
Administrative Liabilities		
Accounts/Notes Payable	29,720	0
Suspense/Escrow Accounts	289,117	0
Due to FDIC for Billed Expenses	33,221	0
Due to FDIC for Borrowed Funds	0	0
Estimated Litigation Losses - Probable (Note 7)	0	0
Estimated Loss Share and Other Reserves (Note 6)	0	0
Subtotal - Administrative Liabilities	**$ 352,058**	**$ 0**
Proven Depositor/Creditor Claims		
Due to FDIC for Subrogated Deposit Claims	0	0
Uninsured Deposit Claims Due Others	0	0
Other Creditor Claims	0	0
Estimated Interest on Claims (Note 8)	127	0
Subtotal - Proven Depositor/Creditor Claims	**$ 127**	**$ 0**
Other Claims		
Other Contingent Creditor Claims (Note 7)	0	0
Other Subordinated Obligations	0	0
Liabilities at Inception - Unproven	0	5,709,118,776
Subtotal - Other Claims	**$ 0**	**$ 5,709,118,776**
Total Liabilities	**$ 352,185**	**$ 5,709,118,776**
Net Assets/(Deficit)		
Net Assets / (Deficit) At Inception	546,171,242	546,171,242
Premiums Received / (Paid) at Resolution	(531,038,431)	0
Asset - Related Equity Adjustments (Note 9)	(661,594)	0
Liability/Claims-Related Equity Adjustments (Note 9)	(73,468,760)	0
Net Income / (Loss) of the Liquidation Since Inception	116,908,933	0
Total Net Assets/(Deficit)	**$ 57,911,390**	**$ 546,171,242**
Total Liabilities and Net Assets/(Deficit)	**$ 58,263,575**	**$ 6,255,290,018**
Estimated additional litigation losses considered reasonably possible: (Note 7)	**$ 0**	

FIRST FEDERAL BK OF CALIFORNIA **LOS ANGELES, CA**
Fund Number: 10167 **Inception Date: 12/18/2009**
Statement of Assets & Liabilities in Liquidation (unaudited) **For Period Ending: December 31, 2014**
(Rounded in Dollars) **Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 11:48:55AM**

	Current Balance	Inception Balance
Estimated tax refund (Note 11)	$ 0	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Last Month Closed: April, 2018 (Period 04)

Notes to Financial Statements:

1. Basis of Accounting: The FDI Act authorizes the FDIC, as receiver for a failed insured depository institution ("receivership"), to administer and conclude the affairs of such institution. Financial statement presentations are based on the premise that the assets of the receivership will be liquidated and proceeds distributed to the institution's creditors over time as provided by applicable laws and regulations. While a receivership's average lifespan is three to nine years, some may require longer time frames to conclude. At the onset of a receivership, the failed institution's financial records are reviewed and restated to establish a new basis of accounting. The assets and liabilities of the failed institution are adjusted to remove all estimated losses, accruals, and deferrals. These adjustments include loss allowances; partial write downs; prepaid, deferred or accrued expenses having no recovery value; and accrued or deferred income. Restated balances are shown under the Inception Balance heading of the Statement of Assets and Liabilities in Liquidation. After inception, FDIC's liquidation valuation and measurement practices, as described more fully in the paragraphs that follow, are adopted for all assets and liabilities. In general, transactions are recorded when cash is received or disbursed. Accruals may be used when prospective cash flows are probable and reasonably estimated.

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8. Estimated Interest on Claims: Applicable law governs or directs the payment of post-insolvency interest to creditors holding proven claims against the receivership estate, including the claim(s) held by the FDIC in its Corporate capacity. Post-insolvency interest is the interest calculated and paid on proven creditor claims, under certain circumstances, after a receiver is appointed. Uncertainties exist as to the universe of creditors whose claims will ultimately be allowed and whether creditors will receive the full principal amount of proven claims against the receivership estate or any post-insolvency interest. No distribution will be made to holders of equity interests until allowed creditor claims have been paid principal and any post-insolvency interest in

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FIRST FEDERAL BK OF CALIFORNIA — **LOS ANGELES, CA**
Fund Number: 10167 — **Inception Date: 12/18/2009**
Statement of Assets & Liabilities in Liquidation (unaudited) — **For Period Ending: December 31, 2015**
(Rounded in Dollars) — **Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 11:50:38AM**

	Current Balance	Inception Balance
Assets		
Cash and Investments	$ 57,225,756	$ 0
Receivable Due from FDIC (Note 3)	2,845	0
Due from Acquiring Institution and Other Receivables (Note 3)	0	0
Assets in Liquidation		
Securities	31	581,071,585
Consumer Loans	0	35,349,619
Commercial Loans	0	41,815,406
Real Estate Mortgages	0	5,011,612,348
Other Assets/Judgments	2,552,473	426,270,010
Owned Assets	0	152,568,518
Net Investments in Subsidiaries	0	6,602,533
Structured and Securitized Assets	0	0
Subtotal - Assets in Liquidation	**$ 2,552,504**	**$ 6,255,290,018**
Less: Estimated Loss on Assets in Liquidation (Note 4)	1,608,073	0
Total Assets	**$ 58,173,033**	**$ 6,255,290,018**
Liabilities (Note 5)		
Administrative Liabilities		
Accounts/Notes Payable	46,845	0
Suspense/Escrow Accounts	271,052	0
Due to FDIC for Billed Expenses	46,725	0
Due to FDIC for Borrowed Funds	0	0
Estimated Litigation Losses - Probable (Note 7)	0	0
Estimated Loss Share and Other Reserves (Note 6)	0	0
Subtotal - Administrative Liabilities	**$ 364,622**	**$ 0**
Proven Depositor/Creditor Claims		
Due to FDIC for Subrogated Deposit Claims	0	0
Uninsured Deposit Claims Due Others	0	0
Other Creditor Claims	0	0
Estimated Interest on Claims (Note 8)	0	0
Subtotal - Proven Depositor/Creditor Claims	**$ 0**	**$ 0**
Other Claims		
Other Contingent Creditor Claims (Note 7)	0	0
Other Subordinated Obligations	0	0
Liabilities at Inception - Unproven	0	5,709,118,776
Subtotal - Other Claims	**$ 0**	**$ 5,709,118,776**
Total Liabilities	**$ 364,622**	**$ 5,709,118,776**
Net Assets/(Deficit)		
Net Assets / (Deficit) At Inception	546,171,242	546,171,242
Premiums Received / (Paid) at Resolution	(531,038,431)	0
Asset - Related Equity Adjustments (Note 9)	(457,411)	0
Liability/Claims-Related Equity Adjustments (Note 9)	(73,468,760)	0
Net Income / (Loss) of the Liquidation Since Inception	116,601,771	0
Total Net Assets/(Deficit)	**$ 57,808,411**	**$ 546,171,242**
Total Liabilities and Net Assets/(Deficit)	**$ 58,173,033**	**$ 6,255,290,018**
Estimated additional litigation losses considered reasonably possible: (Note 7)	**$ 0**	

FIRST FEDERAL BK OF CALIFORNIA — **LOS ANGELES, CA**
Fund Number: 10167 — **Inception Date: 12/18/2009**
Statement of Assets & Liabilities in Liquidation (unaudited) — **For Period Ending: December 31, 2015**
(Rounded in Dollars) — **Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 11:50:38AM**

	Current Balance	Inception Balance
Estimated tax refund (Note 11)	$ 0	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Last Month Closed: April, 2018 (Period 04)

Notes to Financial Statements:

1. Basis of Accounting: The FDI Act authorizes the FDIC, as receiver for a failed insured depository institution ("receivership"), to administer and conclude the affairs of such institution. Financial statement presentations are based on the premise that the assets of the receivership will be liquidated and proceeds distributed to the institution's creditors over time as provided by applicable laws and regulations. While a receivership's average lifespan is three to nine years, some may require longer time frames to conclude. At the onset of a receivership, the failed institution's financial records are reviewed and restated to establish a new basis of accounting. The assets and liabilities of the failed institution are adjusted to remove all estimated losses, accruals, and deferrals. These adjustments include loss allowances; partial write downs; prepaid, deferred or accrued expenses having no recovery value; and accrued or deferred income. Restated balances are shown under the Inception Balance heading of the Statement of Assets and Liabilities in Liquidation. After inception, FDIC's liquidation valuation and measurement practices, as described more fully in the paragraphs that follow, are adopted for all assets and liabilities. In general, transactions are recorded when cash is received or disbursed. Accruals may be used when prospective cash flows are probable and reasonably estimated.

2. Use of Estimates: As appropriate, estimates of asset values, liabilities, revenues, and expenses are reflected in the financial statements. These amounts are updated over time to compensate for uncertainties inherent in the estimation process. As with the use of all estimates, actual results may differ.

3. Receivables: The line item Receivable Due from FDIC reflects the amount owed by FDIC Corporate to a receivership as a result of the net effect of the initial resolution transactions where the amount of deposits transferred exceeds the amount of assets sold to an acquiring institution. This receivable is satisfied when a receivership receives cash from Corporate or when a receivership declares a dividend and offsets the receivable against the FDIC's subrogated deposit liability claim.

The line item Due from Acquiring Institution and Other Receivable typically includes the net effect of post-closing asset and liability adjustments between the receivership and the acquiring institution. This receivable is satisfied between a receivership and an acquiring institution in accordance with the settlement and shared-loss arrangement provisions within the purchase and assumption agreement and accompanying shared-loss agreement, respectively.

4. Valuation of Assets/Loss Allowances: Assets of a receivership are shown at values representing cash on deposit or the book value of amounts invested; the principal balance of loans, notes, other debt instruments or receivables (note that interest on these assets is not accrued after failure but is recognized when received); the foreclosed value of real and/or personal property or the book value of assets (cost less depreciation or amortization through date of the institution's failure); and the historical cost of the net investment in subsidiaries, partnerships or joint ventures, adjusted where appropriate to reflect a receivership's portion of the underlying net earnings or losses.

An Estimated Loss on Assets is provided when anticipated future asset disposition proceeds, including associated expenses, are less than recorded amounts. Future asset disposition proceeds are generally estimated by applying current book values against estimated recovery rates (based on available valuation projections or liquidation experience) for similar receivership asset categories. Actual recovery rates for a receivership may differ according to the quality and type of individual asset, as well as over time with changing market conditions. Accordingly, the gains or losses ultimately realized by a receivership will likely vary from amounts estimated.

5. Actual and Estimated Liabilities: The FDIC, as receiver, determines (allows/disallows) claims and distributes proceeds derived from the disposition of the failed institution's assets according to applicable state and federal law governing the payment of creditor claims. Recorded liabilities comprise 1) proven or pending (unproven) claims against a receivership estate, 2) various operating liabilities, and 3) estimates of other probable losses such as pending defensive litigation. Applicable law governing the payment priority of distributions may vary depending on the inception date of a receivership. Therefore, liabilities of a receivership estate are not ranked in order of preference or payment priority on the Statement of Assets and Liabilities in Liquidation.

6. Estimated Loss Share Reserves: A receivership records an estimated liability for shared-loss payments relative to assets purchased under a shared-loss agreement with an acquiring institution, which may span a period of eight to ten years. This estimated shared-loss liability is adjusted monthly for actual loss payments made and recoveries obtained, as well as periodic valuation updates.

7. Reasonably Possible Litigation Losses: In addition to the amounts recorded for probable litigation liabilities, the FDIC Legal Division has determined that a receivership may be subject to reasonably possible losses from unresolved litigation. Reasonably possible losses differ from those which are probable in that there is a lesser likelihood of loss and payment from a receivership. As such, reasonably possible losses are not accrued until the FDIC, through periodic review, determines that the likelihood of loss has become probable. A receivership may be subject to significant losses from cases where uncertainties prevent a reasonable assessment of the ultimate outcome and/or an estimate of the amount of loss which could result.

8. Estimated Interest on Claims: Applicable law governs or directs the payment of post-insolvency interest to creditors holding proven claims against the receivership estate, including the claim(s) held by the FDIC in its Corporate capacity. Post-insolvency interest is the interest calculated and paid on proven creditor claims, under certain circumstances, after a receiver is appointed. Uncertainties exist as to the universe of creditors whose claims will ultimately be allowed and whether creditors will receive the full principal amount of proven claims against the receivership estate or any post-insolvency interest. No distribution will be made to holders of equity interests until allowed creditor claims have been paid principal and any post-insolvency interest in

full. Generally, the estimated liability for the total amount of post-insolvency interest payable respective to creditor claims is recognized in these financial statements when at least 95% of the principal of proven creditor claims has been paid.

9. Non-Cash Adjustments: Unrecorded assets and claims determined to have existed as of the institution's failure are deemed discovered assets and liabilities, respectively, and are recorded as non-cash equity adjustments. Other non-cash equity adjustments include the Estimated Loss on Assets in Liquidation, the Estimated Interest on Claims, as well as the write-off of remaining unpaid liabilities prior to the inactivation of a receivership. Note that certain non-cash adjustments such as the estimated loss on assets and probable litigation are reversed when they are recognized as liquidation transactions in the Statement of Operations.

10. Contingent Recoveries: Assets of a receivership generally exclude potential collections from activities such as professional liability or other types of pending legal actions. Significant uncertainties prevent reasonable estimation of the amounts ultimately collectible. Instead, these recoveries are generally recognized when cash is received, or when the collection is probable and the amount collectible can be reasonably estimated.

11. Income Taxes: Federal tax law requires that receivers of corporations, including depository institutions for which the FDIC serves as receiver, continue to file federal income tax returns for the receiverships they manage. A receivership may therefore incur a federal income tax liability from activities that occur during the life of the receivership, as well as during pre-receivership periods. Payment of federal income taxes is deferred until higher priority claims are satisfied, but prior to any payment made to equity holders of the failed institution. Because of the contingent nature of these tax claims, federal income tax liabilities are generally not recognized in these financial statements unless circumstances indicate that there is a high probability that they will be paid. Federal law provides an exemption from income taxes imposed by any State or local taxing authority once FDIC is appointed as receiver. If a receivership files for a refund from federal or state tax agencies, the potential tax refund estimate is disclosed. Since such refunds are not fixed and determinable and may be subject to audit by tax agencies, these refunds are generally not recognized until they are received.

12. FDIC Billed Expenses (Statement of Operations): FDIC personnel, who are employed by the FDIC in its Corporate capacity, are responsible for conducting all liquidation-related activities for FDIC receiverships. The FDIC in its Corporate capacity bills the receiverships for various liquidation services provided on their behalf. Since 2015, FDIC billed expenses represent a receivership's proportional share of aggregate liquidation costs based on allocation factors, such as receivership-specific direct expenses, assets in liquidation and administrative liability balances. Prior to 2015, FDIC billed expenses were based on each individual receivership's actual workload volume and corresponding benchmark rate for each type of liquidation service provided.

FIRST FEDERAL BK OF CALIFORNIA | **LOS ANGELES, CA**
Fund Number: 10167 | **Inception Date: 12/18/2009**
Statement of Assets & Liabilities in Liquidation (unaudited) | **For Period Ending: December 31, 2016**
(Rounded in Dollars) | **Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 11:52:25AM**

	Current Balance	Inception Balance
Assets		
Cash and Investments	$ 57,206,560	$ 0
Receivable Due from FDIC (Note 3)	4,334	0
Due from Acquiring Institution and Other Receivables (Note 3)	0	0
Assets in Liquidation		
Securities	0	581,071,585
Consumer Loans	0	35,349,619
Commercial Loans	0	41,815,406
Real Estate Mortgages	0	5,011,612,348
Other Assets/Judgments	2,552,473	426,270,010
Owned Assets	0	152,568,518
Net Investments in Subsidiaries	0	6,602,533
Structured and Securitized Assets	0	0
Subtotal - Assets in Liquidation	**$ 2,552,473**	**$ 6,255,290,018**
Less: Estimated Loss on Assets in Liquidation (Note 4)	1,582,533	0
Total Assets	**$ 58,180,833**	**$ 6,255,290,018**
Liabilities (Note 5)		
Administrative Liabilities		
Accounts/Notes Payable	648	0
Suspense/Escrow Accounts	260,755	0
Due to FDIC for Billed Expenses	12,747	0
Due to FDIC for Borrowed Funds	0	0
Estimated Litigation Losses - Probable (Note 7)	0	0
Estimated Loss Share and Other Reserves (Note 6)	0	0
Subtotal - Administrative Liabilities	**$ 274,151**	**$ 0**
Proven Depositor/Creditor Claims		
Due to FDIC for Subrogated Deposit Claims	0	0
Uninsured Deposit Claims Due Others	0	0
Other Creditor Claims	0	0
Estimated Interest on Claims (Note 8)	0	0
Subtotal - Proven Depositor/Creditor Claims	**$ 0**	**$ 0**
Other Claims		
Other Contingent Creditor Claims (Note 7)	0	0
Other Subordinated Obligations	0	0
Liabilities at Inception - Unproven	0	5,709,118,776
Subtotal - Other Claims	**$ 0**	**$ 5,709,118,776**
Total Liabilities	**$ 274,151**	**$ 5,709,118,776**
Net Assets/(Deficit)		
Net Assets / (Deficit) At Inception	546,171,242	546,171,242
Premiums Received / (Paid) at Resolution	(531,038,431)	0
Asset - Related Equity Adjustments (Note 9)	(431,872)	0
Liability/Claims-Related Equity Adjustments (Note 9)	(73,468,760)	0
Net Income / (Loss) of the Liquidation Since Inception	116,674,503	0
Total Net Assets/(Deficit)	**$ 57,906,682**	**$ 546,171,242**
Total Liabilities and Net Assets/(Deficit)	**$ 58,180,833**	**$ 6,255,290,018**
Estimated additional litigation losses considered reasonably possible: (Note 7)	**$ 0**	

FIRST FEDERAL BK OF CALIFORNIA | **LOS ANGELES, CA**
Fund Number: 10167 | **Inception Date: 12/18/2009**
Statement of Assets & Liabilities in Liquidation (unaudited) | **For Period Ending: December 31, 2016**
(Rounded in Dollars) | **Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 11:52:25AM**

	Current Balance	Inception Balance
Estimated tax refund (Note 11)	$ 0	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Last Month Closed: April, 2018 (Period 04)

Notes to Financial Statements:

1. Basis of Accounting: The FDI Act authorizes the FDIC, as receiver for a failed insured depository institution ("receivership"), to administer and conclude the affairs of such institution. Financial statement presentations are based on the premise that the assets of the receivership will be liquidated and proceeds distributed to the institution's creditors over time as provided by applicable laws and regulations. While a receivership's average lifespan is three to nine years, some may require longer time frames to conclude. At the onset of a receivership, the failed institution's financial records are reviewed and restated to establish a new basis of accounting. The assets and liabilities of the failed institution are adjusted to remove all estimated losses, accruals, and deferrals. These adjustments include loss allowances; partial write downs; prepaid, deferred or accrued expenses having no recovery value; and accrued or deferred income. Restated balances are shown under the Inception Balance heading of the Statement of Assets and Liabilities in Liquidation. After inception, FDIC's liquidation valuation and measurement practices, as described more fully in the paragraphs that follow, are adopted for all assets and liabilities. In general, transactions are recorded when cash is received or disbursed. Accruals may be used when prospective cash flows are probable and reasonably estimated.

2. Use of Estimates: As appropriate, estimates of asset values, liabilities, revenues, and expenses are reflected in the financial statements. These amounts are updated over time to compensate for uncertainties inherent in the estimation process. As with the use of all estimates, actual results may differ.

3. Receivables: The line item Receivable Due from FDIC reflects the amount owed by FDIC Corporate to a receivership as a result of the net effect of the initial resolution transactions where the amount of deposits transferred exceeds the amount of assets sold to an acquiring institution. This receivable is satisfied when a receivership receives cash from Corporate or when a receivership declares a dividend and offsets the receivable against the FDIC's subrogated deposit liability claim.

The line item Due from Acquiring Institution and Other Receivable typically includes the net effect of post-closing asset and liability adjustments between the receivership and the acquiring institution. This receivable is satisfied between a receivership and an acquiring institution in accordance with the settlement and shared-loss arrangement provisions within the purchase and assumption agreement and accompanying shared-loss agreement, respectively.

4. Valuation of Assets/Loss Allowances: Assets of a receivership are shown at values representing cash on deposit or the book value of amounts invested; the principal balance of loans, notes, other debt instruments or receivables (note that interest on these assets is not accrued after failure but is recognized when received); the foreclosed value of real and/or personal property or the book value of assets (cost less depreciation or amortization through date of the institution's failure); and the historical cost of the net investment in subsidiaries, partnerships or joint ventures, adjusted where appropriate to reflect a receivership's portion of the underlying net earnings or losses.

An Estimated Loss on Assets is provided when anticipated future asset disposition proceeds, including associated expenses, are less than recorded amounts. Future asset disposition proceeds are generally estimated by applying current book values against estimated recovery rates (based on available valuation projections or liquidation experience) for similar receivership asset categories. Actual recovery rates for a receivership may differ according to the quality and type of individual asset, as well as over time with changing market conditions. Accordingly, the gains or losses ultimately realized by a receivership will likely vary from amounts estimated.

5. Actual and Estimated Liabilities: The FDIC, as receiver, determines (allows/disallows) claims and distributes proceeds derived from the disposition of the failed institution's assets according to applicable state and federal law governing the payment of creditor claims. Recorded liabilities comprise 1) proven or pending (unproven) claims against a receivership estate, 2) various operating liabilities, and 3) estimates of other probable losses such as pending defensive litigation. Applicable law governing the payment priority of distributions may vary depending on the inception date of a receivership. Therefore, liabilities of a receivership estate are not ranked in order of preference or payment priority on the Statement of Assets and Liabilities in Liquidation.

6. Estimated Loss Share Reserves: A receivership records an estimated liability for shared-loss payments relative to assets purchased under a shared-loss agreement with an acquiring institution, which may span a period of eight to ten years. This estimated shared-loss liability is adjusted monthly for actual loss payments made and recoveries obtained, as well as periodic valuation updates.

7. Reasonably Possible Litigation Losses: In addition to the amounts recorded for probable litigation liabilities, the FDIC Legal Division has determined that a receivership may be subject to reasonably possible losses from unresolved litigation. Reasonably possible losses differ from those which are probable in that there is a lesser likelihood of loss and payment from a receivership. As such, reasonably possible losses are not accrued until the FDIC, through periodic review, determines that the likelihood of loss has become probable. A receivership may be subject to significant losses from cases where uncertainties prevent a reasonable assessment of the ultimate outcome and/or an estimate of the amount of loss which could result.

8. Estimated Interest on Claims: Applicable law governs or directs the payment of post-insolvency interest to creditors holding proven claims against the receivership estate, including the claim(s) held by the FDIC in its Corporate capacity. Post-insolvency interest is the interest calculated and paid on proven creditor claims, under certain circumstances, after a receiver is appointed. Uncertainties exist as to the universe of creditors whose claims will ultimately be allowed and whether creditors will receive the full principal amount of proven claims against the receivership estate or any post-insolvency interest. No distribution will be made to holders of equity interests until allowed creditor claims have been paid principal and any post-insolvency interest in

full. Generally, the estimated liability for the total amount of post-insolvency interest payable respective to creditor claims is recognized in these financial statements when at least 95% of the principal of proven creditor claims has been paid.

9. Non-Cash Adjustments: Unrecorded assets and claims determined to have existed as of the institution's failure are deemed discovered assets and liabilities, respectively, and are recorded as non-cash equity adjustments. Other non-cash equity adjustments include the Estimated Loss on Assets in Liquidation, the Estimated Interest on Claims, as well as the write-off of remaining unpaid liabilities prior to the inactivation of a receivership. Note that certain non-cash adjustments such as the estimated loss on assets and probable litigation are reversed when they are recognized as liquidation transactions in the Statement of Operations.

10. Contingent Recoveries: Assets of a receivership generally exclude potential collections from activities such as professional liability or other types of pending legal actions. Significant uncertainties prevent reasonable estimation of the amounts ultimately collectible. Instead, these recoveries are generally recognized when cash is received, or when the collection is probable and the amount collectible can be reasonably estimated.

11. Income Taxes: Federal tax law requires that receivers of corporations, including depository institutions for which the FDIC serves as receiver, continue to file federal income tax returns for the receiverships they manage. A receivership may therefore incur a federal income tax liability from activities that occur during the life of the receivership, as well as during pre-receivership periods. Payment of federal income taxes is deferred until higher priority claims are satisfied, but prior to any payment made to equity holders of the failed institution. Because of the contingent nature of these tax claims, federal income tax liabilities are generally not recognized in these financial statements unless circumstances indicate that there is a high probability that they will be paid. Federal law provides an exemption from income taxes imposed by any State or local taxing authority once FDIC is appointed as receiver. If a receivership files for a refund from federal or state tax agencies, the potential tax refund estimate is disclosed. Since such refunds are not fixed and determinable and may be subject to audit by tax agencies, these refunds are generally not recognized until they are received.

12. FDIC Billed Expenses (Statement of Operations): FDIC personnel, who are employed by the FDIC in its Corporate capacity, are responsible for conducting all liquidation-related activities for FDIC receiverships. The FDIC in its Corporate capacity bills the receiverships for various liquidation services provided on their behalf. Since 2015, FDIC billed expenses represent a receivership's proportional share of aggregate liquidation costs based on allocation factors, such as receivership-specific direct expenses, assets in liquidation and administrative liability balances. Prior to 2015, FDIC billed expenses were based on each individual receivership's actual workload volume and corresponding benchmark rate for each type of liquidation service provided.

FIRST FEDERAL BK OF CALIFORNIA — **LOS ANGELES, CA**
Fund Number: 10167 — **Inception Date: 12/18/2009**
Statement of Assets & Liabilities in Liquidation (unaudited) — **For Period Ending: December 31, 2017**
(Rounded in Dollars) — **Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 11:53:33AM**

	Current Balance	Inception Balance
Assets		
Cash and Investments	$ 37,030,113	$ 0
Receivable Due from FDIC (Note 3)	0	0
Due from Acquiring Institution and Other Receivables (Note 3)	0	0
Assets in Liquidation		
Securities	0	581,071,585
Consumer Loans	0	35,349,619
Commercial Loans	0	41,815,406
Real Estate Mortgages	0	5,011,612,348
Other Assets/Judgments	2,552,473	426,270,010
Owned Assets	0	152,568,518
Net Investments in Subsidiaries	0	6,602,533
Structured and Securitized Assets	0	0
Subtotal - Assets in Liquidation	**$ 2,552,473**	**$ 6,255,290,018**
Less: Estimated Loss on Assets in Liquidation (Note 4)	1,582,533	0
Total Assets	**$ 38,000,053**	**$ 6,255,290,018**
Liabilities (Note 5)		
Administrative Liabilities		
Accounts/Notes Payable	588	0
Suspense/Escrow Accounts	260,727	0
Due to FDIC for Billed Expenses	56,609	0
Due to FDIC for Borrowed Funds	0	0
Estimated Litigation Losses - Probable (Note 7)	0	0
Estimated Loss Share and Other Reserves (Note 6)	0	0
Subtotal - Administrative Liabilities	**$ 317,925**	**$ 0**
Proven Depositor/Creditor Claims		
Due to FDIC for Subrogated Deposit Claims	0	0
Uninsured Deposit Claims Due Others	0	0
Other Creditor Claims	0	0
Estimated Interest on Claims (Note 8)	0	0
Subtotal - Proven Depositor/Creditor Claims	**$ 0**	**$ 0**
Other Claims		
Other Contingent Creditor Claims (Note 7)	0	0
Other Subordinated Obligations	0	0
Liabilities at Inception - Unproven	0	5,709,118,776
Subtotal - Other Claims	**$ 0**	**$ 5,709,118,776**
Total Liabilities	**$ 317,925**	**$ 5,709,118,776**
Net Assets/(Deficit)		
Net Assets / (Deficit) At Inception	546,171,242	546,171,242
Premiums Received / (Paid) at Resolution	(531,038,431)	0
Asset - Related Equity Adjustments (Note 9)	(431,872)	0
Liability/Claims-Related Equity Adjustments (Note 9)	(93,468,760)	0
Net Income / (Loss) of the Liquidation Since Inception	116,449,948	0
Total Net Assets/(Deficit)	**$ 37,682,128**	**$ 546,171,242**
Total Liabilities and Net Assets/(Deficit)	**$ 38,000,053**	**$ 6,255,290,018**
Estimated additional litigation losses considered reasonably possible: (Note 7)	**$ 0**	

FIRST FEDERAL BK OF CALIFORNIA — **LOS ANGELES, CA**
Fund Number: 10167 — **Inception Date: 12/18/2009**
Statement of Assets & Liabilities in Liquidation (unaudited) — **For Period Ending: December 31, 2017**
(Rounded in Dollars) — **Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 11:53:33AM**

	Current Balance	Inception Balance
Estimated tax refund (Note 11)	$ 0	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Last Month Closed: April, 2018 (Period 04)

Notes to Financial Statements:

1. Basis of Accounting: The FDI Act authorizes the FDIC, as receiver for a failed insured depository institution ("receivership"), to administer and conclude the affairs of such institution. Financial statement presentations are based on the premise that the assets of the receivership will be liquidated and proceeds distributed to the institution's creditors over time as provided by applicable laws and regulations. While a receivership's average lifespan is three to nine years, some may require longer time frames to conclude. At the onset of a receivership, the failed institution's financial records are reviewed and restated to establish a new basis of accounting. The assets and liabilities of the failed institution are adjusted to remove all estimated losses, accruals, and deferrals. These adjustments include loss allowances; partial write downs; prepaid, deferred or accrued expenses having no recovery value; and accrued or deferred income. Restated balances are shown under the Inception Balance heading of the Statement of Assets and Liabilities in Liquidation. After inception, FDIC's liquidation valuation and measurement practices, as described more fully in the paragraphs that follow, are adopted for all assets and liabilities. In general, transactions are recorded when cash is received or disbursed. Accruals may be used when prospective cash flows are probable and reasonably estimated.

2. Use of Estimates: As appropriate, estimates of asset values, liabilities, revenues, and expenses are reflected in the financial statements. These amounts are updated over time to compensate for uncertainties inherent in the estimation process. As with the use of all estimates, actual results may differ.

3. Receivables: The line item Receivable Due from FDIC reflects the amount owed by FDIC Corporate to a receivership as a result of the net effect of the initial resolution transactions where the amount of deposits transferred exceeds the amount of assets sold to an acquiring institution. This receivable is satisfied when a receivership receives cash from Corporate or when a receivership declares a dividend and offsets the receivable against the FDIC's subrogated deposit liability claim.

The line item Due from Acquiring Institution and Other Receivable typically includes the net effect of post-closing asset and liability adjustments between the receivership and the acquiring institution. This receivable is satisfied between a receivership and an acquiring institution in accordance with the settlement and shared-loss arrangement provisions within the purchase and assumption agreement and accompanying shared-loss agreement, respectively.

4. Valuation of Assets/Loss Allowances: Assets of a receivership are shown at values representing cash on deposit or the book value of amounts invested; the principal balance of loans, notes, other debt instruments or receivables (note that interest on these assets is not accrued after failure but is recognized when received); the foreclosed value of real and/or personal property or the book value of assets (cost less depreciation or amortization through date of the institution's failure); and the historical cost of the net investment in subsidiaries, partnerships or joint ventures, adjusted where appropriate to reflect a receivership's portion of the underlying net earnings or losses.

An Estimated Loss on Assets is provided when anticipated future asset disposition proceeds, including associated expenses, are less than recorded amounts. Future asset disposition proceeds are generally estimated by applying current book values against estimated recovery rates (based on available valuation projections or liquidation experience) for similar receivership asset categories. Actual recovery rates for a receivership may differ according to the quality and type of individual asset, as well as over time with changing market conditions. Accordingly, the gains or losses ultimately realized by a receivership will likely vary from amounts estimated.

5. Actual and Estimated Liabilities: The FDIC, as receiver, determines (allows/disallows) claims and distributes proceeds derived from the disposition of the failed institution's assets according to applicable state and federal law governing the payment of creditor claims. Recorded liabilities comprise 1) proven or pending (unproven) claims against a receivership estate, 2) various operating liabilities, and 3) estimates of other probable losses such as pending defensive litigation. Applicable law governing the payment priority of distributions may vary depending on the inception date of a receivership. Therefore, liabilities of a receivership estate are not ranked in order of preference or payment priority on the Statement of Assets and Liabilities in Liquidation.

6. Estimated Loss Share Reserves: A receivership records an estimated liability for shared-loss payments relative to assets purchased under a shared-loss agreement with an acquiring institution, which may span a period of eight to ten years. This estimated shared-loss liability is adjusted monthly for actual loss payments made and recoveries obtained, as well as periodic valuation updates.

7. Reasonably Possible Litigation Losses: In addition to the amounts recorded for probable litigation liabilities, the FDIC Legal Division has determined that a receivership may be subject to reasonably possible losses from unresolved litigation. Reasonably possible losses differ from those which are probable in that there is a lesser likelihood of loss and payment from a receivership. As such, reasonably possible losses are not accrued until the FDIC, through periodic review, determines that the likelihood of loss has become probable. A receivership may be subject to significant losses from cases where uncertainties prevent a reasonable assessment of the ultimate outcome and/or an estimate of the amount of loss which could result.

8. Estimated Interest on Claims: Applicable law governs or directs the payment of post-insolvency interest to creditors holding proven claims against the receivership estate, including the claim(s) held by the FDIC in its Corporate capacity. Post-insolvency interest is the interest calculated and paid on proven creditor claims, under certain circumstances, after a receiver is appointed. Uncertainties exist as to the universe of creditors whose claims will ultimately be allowed and whether creditors will receive the full principal amount of proven claims against the receivership estate or any post-insolvency interest. No distribution will be made to holders of equity interests until allowed creditor claims have been paid principal and any post-insolvency interest in

full. Generally, the estimated liability for the total amount of post-insolvency interest payable respective to creditor claims is recognized in these financial statements when at least 95% of the principal of proven creditor claims has been paid.

9. Non-Cash Adjustments: Unrecorded assets and claims determined to have existed as of the institution's failure are deemed discovered assets and liabilities, respectively, and are recorded as non-cash equity adjustments. Other non-cash equity adjustments include the Estimated Loss on Assets in Liquidation, the Estimated Interest on Claims, as well as the write-off of remaining unpaid liabilities prior to the inactivation of a receivership.
Note that certain non-cash adjustments such as the estimated loss on assets and probable litigation are reversed when they are recognized as liquidation transactions in the Statement of Operations.

10. Contingent Recoveries: Assets of a receivership generally exclude potential collections from activities such as professional liability or other types of pending legal actions. Significant uncertainties prevent reasonable estimation of the amounts ultimately collectible. Instead, these recoveries are generally recognized when cash is received, or when the collection is probable and the amount collectible can be reasonably estimated.

11. Income Taxes: Federal tax law requires that receivers of corporations, including depository institutions for which the FDIC serves as receiver, continue to file federal income tax returns for the receiverships they manage. A receivership may therefore incur a federal income tax liability from activities that occur during the life of the receivership, as well as during pre-receivership periods. Payment of federal income taxes is deferred until higher priority claims are satisfied, but prior to any payment made to equity holders of the failed institution. Because of the contingent nature of these tax claims, federal income tax liabilities are generally not recognized in these financial statements unless circumstances indicate that there is a high probability that they will be paid. Federal law provides an exemption from income taxes imposed by any State or local taxing authority once FDIC is appointed as receiver. If a receivership files for a refund from federal or state tax agencies, the potential tax refund estimate is disclosed. Since such refunds are not fixed and determinable and may be subject to audit by tax agencies, these refunds are generally not recognized until they are received.

12. FDIC Billed Expenses (Statement of Operations): FDIC personnel, who are employed by the FDIC in its Corporate capacity, are responsible for conducting all liquidation-related activities for FDIC receiverships. The FDIC in its Corporate capacity bills the receiverships for various liquidation services provided on their behalf. Since 2015, FDIC billed expenses represent a receivership's proportional share of aggregate liquidation costs based on allocation factors, such as receivership-specific direct expenses, assets in liquidation and administrative liability balances. Prior to 2015, FDIC billed expenses were based on each individual receivership's actual workload volume and corresponding benchmark rate for each type of liquidation service provided.

FIRST FEDERAL BK OF CALIFORNIA
Fund Number: 10167
Statement of Operations (unaudited)
(Rounded in Dollars)

LOS ANGELES, CA
Inception Date: 12/18/2009
For Period Ending: 12/31/2009
Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 12:45:31PM

	Year-to-Date	Inception-to-Date
Liquidation Revenues		
Interest on Cash and Investments	$ 0	$ 0
Interest and Other Operating Income on Assets		
Securities	0	0
Consumer Loans	0	0
Commercial Loans	0	0
Real Estate Mortgages	0	0
Other Assets and Judgments	0	0
Owned Assets	0	0
Structured and Securitized Assets	0	0
Recoveries from Charged-Off Assets	0	0
Subtotal - Interest and Other Operating Income	**$ 0**	**$ 0**
Non-Recurring Income		
Professional Liability / Litigation Recoveries	0	0
Federal and State Income Tax Refunds	0	0
Other Miscellaneous Income	0	0
Subtotal - Non-Recurring Income	**$ 0**	**$ 0**
Total - Liquidation Revenues	**$ 0**	**$ 0**
Liquidation Expenses		
Operating and Liquidation Expenses		
FDIC Billed Expenses	0	0
Asset Management and Other Contractual Expenses	0	0
Asset Sales Expenses	0	0
Owned Asset Expenses	0	0
Legal and Other Professional Fees	0	0
Pre-closing Administrative Expenses	0	0
Travel and Other Liquidation Expenses	67,987	67,987
Subtotal - Operating and Liquidation Expenses	**$ 67,987**	**$ 67,987**
Non-Recurring Expenses		
Penalties Interest and Termination Fees	0	0
Litigation Losses	0	0
Subtotal - Non-Recurring Expenses	**$ 0**	**$ 0**
Total Liquidation Expenses	**$ 67,987**	**$ 67,987**
Net Income/(Loss) from Operations	**($67,987)**	**($67,987)**
Net Change on Equity Investments		
Investments in Subsidiaries	0	0
LLC Equity Interests	0	0
Total Net Change on Equity Investments	**$ 0**	**$ 0**
Net Activity on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims		
Payments on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims	0	0
Recoveries on Loss Share Claims	0	0
Total Net Activity on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims	**$ 0**	**$ 0**
Gain/(Loss) on Disposition of Assets		
Securities	0	0
Consumer Loans	0	0

FIRST FEDERAL BK OF CALIFORNIA | **LOS ANGELES, CA**
Fund Number: 10167 | **Inception Date: 12/18/2009**
Statement of Operations (unaudited) | **For Period Ending: 12/31/2009**
(Rounded in Dollars) | **Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 12:45:31PM**

	Year-to-Date	Inception-to-Date
Commercial Loans	$ 0	$ 0
Real Estate Mortgages	0	0
Other Assets/Judgments	0	0
Owned Assets	0	0
Net Investments in Subsidiaries	0	0
Structured and Securitized Assets	0	0
Total - Gain/(Loss) on Disposition of Assets	**$ 0**	**$ 0**
Net Income/(Loss) of the Liquidation	**($67,987)**	**($67,987)**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Last Month Closed: April, 2018 (Period 04)

Notes to Financial Statements:

1. Basis of Accounting: The FDI Act authorizes the FDIC, as receiver for a failed insured depository institution ("receivership"), to administer and conclude the affairs of such institution. Financial statement presentations are based on the premise that the assets of the receivership will be liquidated and proceeds distributed to the institution's creditors over time as provided by applicable laws and regulations. While a receivership's average lifespan is three to nine years, some may require longer time frames to conclude. At the onset of a receivership, the failed institution's financial records are reviewed and restated to establish a new basis of accounting. The assets and liabilities of the failed institution are adjusted to remove all estimated losses, accruals, and deferrals. These adjustments include loss allowances; partial write downs; prepaid, deferred or accrued expenses having no recovery value; and accrued or deferred income. Restated balances are shown under the Inception Balance heading of the Statement of Assets and Liabilities in Liquidation. After inception, FDIC's liquidation valuation and measurement practices, as described more fully in the paragraphs that follow, are adopted for all assets and liabilities. In general, transactions are recorded when cash is received or disbursed. Accruals may be used when prospective cash flows are probable and reasonably estimated.

2. Use of Estimates: As appropriate, estimates of asset values, liabilities, revenues, and expenses are reflected in the financial statements. These amounts are updated over time to compensate for uncertainties inherent in the estimation process. As with the use of all estimates, actual results may differ.

3. Receivables: The line item Receivable Due from FDIC reflects the amount owed by FDIC Corporate to a receivership as a result of the net effect of the initial resolution transactions where the amount of deposits transferred exceeds the amount of assets sold to an acquiring institution. This receivable is satisfied when a receivership receives cash from Corporate or when a receivership declares a dividend and offsets the receivable against the FDIC's subrogated deposit liability claim.

The line item Due from Acquiring Institution and Other Receivable typically includes the net effect of post-closing asset and liability adjustments between the receivership and the acquiring institution. This receivable is satisfied between a receivership and an acquiring institution in accordance with the settlement and shared-loss arrangement provisions within the purchase and assumption agreement and accompanying shared-loss agreement, respectively.

4. Valuation of Assets/Loss Allowances: Assets of a receivership are shown at values representing cash on deposit or the book value of amounts invested; the principal balance of loans, notes, other debt instruments or receivables (note that interest on these assets is not accrued after failure but is recognized when received); the foreclosed value of real and/or personal property or the book value of assets (cost less depreciation or amortization through date of the institution's failure); and the historical cost of the net investment in subsidiaries, partnerships or joint ventures, adjusted where appropriate to reflect a receivership's portion of the underlying net earnings or losses.

An Estimated Loss on Assets is provided when anticipated future asset disposition proceeds, including associated expenses, are less than recorded amounts. Future asset disposition proceeds are generally estimated by applying current book values against estimated recovery rates (based on available valuation projections or liquidation experience) for similar receivership asset categories. Actual recovery rates for a receivership may differ according to the quality and type of individual asset, as well as over time with changing market conditions. Accordingly, the gains or losses ultimately realized by a receivership will likely vary from amounts estimated.

5. Actual and Estimated Liabilities: The FDIC, as receiver, determines (allows/disallows) claims and distributes proceeds derived from the disposition of the failed institution's assets according to applicable state and federal law governing the payment of creditor claims. Recorded liabilities comprise 1) proven or pending (unproven) claims against a receivership estate, 2) various operating liabilities, and 3) estimates of other probable losses such as pending defensive litigation. Applicable law governing the payment priority of distributions may vary depending on the inception date of a receivership. Therefore, liabilities of a receivership estate are not ranked in order of preference or payment priority on the Statement of Assets and Liabilities in Liquidation.

6. Estimated Loss Share Reserves: A receivership records an estimated liability for shared-loss payments relative to assets purchased under a shared-loss agreement with an acquiring institution, which may span a period of eight to ten years. This estimated shared-loss liability is adjusted monthly for actual loss payments made and recoveries obtained, as well as periodic valuation updates.

7. Reasonably Possible Litigation Losses: In addition to the amounts recorded for probable litigation liabilities, the FDIC Legal Division has determined that a receivership may be subject to reasonably possible losses from unresolved litigation. Reasonably possible losses differ from those which are probable in that there is a lesser likelihood of loss and payment from a receivership. As such, reasonably possible losses are not accrued until the FDIC, through periodic review, determines that the likelihood of loss has become probable. A receivership may be subject to significant losses from cases where uncertainties prevent a reasonable assessment of the ultimate outcome and/or an estimate of the amount of loss which could result.

8. Estimated Interest on Claims: Applicable law governs or directs the payment of post-insolvency interest to creditors holding proven claims against the receivership estate, including the claim(s) held by the FDIC in its Corporate capacity. Post-insolvency interest is the interest calculated and paid on proven creditor claims, under certain circumstances, after a receiver is appointed. Uncertainties exist as to the universe of creditors whose claims will ultimately be allowed and whether creditors will receive the full principal amount of proven claims against the receivership estate or any post-insolvency interest. No distribution will be made to holders of equity interests until allowed creditor claims have been paid principal and any post-insolvency interest in

full. Generally, the estimated liability for the total amount of post-insolvency interest payable respective to creditor claims is recognized in these financial statements when at least 95% of the principal of proven creditor claims has been paid.

9. Non-Cash Adjustments: Unrecorded assets and claims determined to have existed as of the institution's failure are deemed discovered assets and liabilities, respectively, and are recorded as non-cash equity adjustments. Other non-cash equity adjustments include the Estimated Loss on Assets in Liquidation, the Estimated Interest on Claims, as well as the write-off of remaining unpaid liabilities prior to the inactivation of a receivership. Note that certain non-cash adjustments such as the estimated loss on assets and probable litigation are reversed when they are recognized as liquidation transactions in the Statement of Operations.

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12. FDIC Billed Expenses (Statement of Operations): FDIC personnel, who are employed by the FDIC in its Corporate capacity, are responsible for conducting all liquidation-related activities for FDIC receiverships. The FDIC in its Corporate capacity bills the receiverships for various liquidation services provided on their behalf. Since 2015, FDIC billed expenses represent a receivership's proportional share of aggregate liquidation costs based on allocation factors, such as receivership-specific direct expenses, assets in liquidation and administrative liability balances. Prior to 2015, FDIC billed expenses were based on each individual receivership's actual workload volume and corresponding benchmark rate for each type of liquidation service provided.

FIRST FEDERAL BK OF CALIFORNIA — **LOS ANGELES, CA**
Fund Number: 10167 — **Inception Date: 12/18/2009**
Statement of Operations (unaudited) — **For Period Ending: 12/31/2010**
(Rounded in Dollars) — **Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 12:47:14PM**

	Year-to-Date	Inception-to-Date
Liquidation Revenues		
Interest on Cash and Investments	$ 2,574	$ 2,574
Interest and Other Operating Income on Assets		
Securities	0	0
Consumer Loans	0	0
Commercial Loans	0	0
Real Estate Mortgages	0	0
Other Assets and Judgments	106,007	106,007
Owned Assets	550,563	550,563
Structured and Securitized Assets	0	0
Recoveries from Charged-Off Assets	130	130
Subtotal - Interest and Other Operating Income	**$ 656,700**	**$ 656,700**
Non-Recurring Income		
Professional Liability / Litigation Recoveries	0	0
Federal and State Income Tax Refunds	0	0
Other Miscellaneous Income	691,816	691,816
Subtotal - Non-Recurring Income	**$ 691,816**	**$ 691,816**
Total - Liquidation Revenues	**$ 1,351,090**	**$ 1,351,090**
Liquidation Expenses		
Operating and Liquidation Expenses		
FDIC Billed Expenses	1,584,999	1,584,999
Asset Management and Other Contractual Expenses	2,188,843	2,188,843
Asset Sales Expenses	126,400	126,400
Owned Asset Expenses	387,201	387,201
Legal and Other Professional Fees	222,236	222,236
Pre-closing Administrative Expenses	993,349	993,349
Travel and Other Liquidation Expenses	2,382,270	2,450,256
Subtotal - Operating and Liquidation Expenses	**$ 7,885,297**	**$ 7,953,283**
Non-Recurring Expenses		
Penalties Interest and Termination Fees	0	0
Litigation Losses	0	0
Subtotal - Non-Recurring Expenses	**$ 0**	**$ 0**
Total Liquidation Expenses	**$ 7,885,297**	**$ 7,953,283**
Net Income/(Loss) from Operations	**($6,534,207)**	**($6,602,193)**
Net Change on Equity Investments		
Investments in Subsidiaries	0	0
LLC Equity Interests	0	0
Total Net Change on Equity Investments	**$ 0**	**$ 0**
Net Activity on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims		
Payments on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims	0	0
Recoveries on Loss Share Claims	0	0
Total Net Activity on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims	**$ 0**	**$ 0**
Gain/(Loss) on Disposition of Assets		
Securities	0	0
Consumer Loans	0	0

FIRST FEDERAL BK OF CALIFORNIA
Fund Number: 10167
Statement of Operations (unaudited)
(Rounded in Dollars)

LOS ANGELES, CA
Inception Date: 12/18/2009
For Period Ending: 12/31/2010
Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 12:47:14PM

	Year-to-Date	Inception-to-Date
Commercial Loans	$ 0	$ 0
Real Estate Mortgages	0	0
Other Assets/Judgments	(208,682)	(208,682)
Owned Assets	1,896,358	1,896,358
Net Investments in Subsidiaries	0	0
Structured and Securitized Assets	0	0
Total - Gain/(Loss) on Disposition of Assets	**$ 1,687,676**	**$ 1,687,676**
Net Income/(Loss) of the Liquidation	**($4,846,531)**	**($4,914,517)**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Last Month Closed: April, 2018 (Period 04)

Notes to Financial Statements:

1. Basis of Accounting: The FDI Act authorizes the FDIC, as receiver for a failed insured depository institution ("receivership"), to administer and conclude the affairs of such institution. Financial statement presentations are based on the premise that the assets of the receivership will be liquidated and proceeds distributed to the institution's creditors over time as provided by applicable laws and regulations. While a receivership's average lifespan is three to nine years, some may require longer time frames to conclude. At the onset of a receivership, the failed institution's financial records are reviewed and restated to establish a new basis of accounting. The assets and liabilities of the failed institution are adjusted to remove all estimated losses, accruals, and deferrals. These adjustments include loss allowances; partial write downs; prepaid, deferred or accrued expenses having no recovery value; and accrued or deferred income. Restated balances are shown under the Inception Balance heading of the Statement of Assets and Liabilities in Liquidation. After inception, FDIC's liquidation valuation and measurement practices, as described more fully in the paragraphs that follow, are adopted for all assets and liabilities. In general, transactions are recorded when cash is received or disbursed. Accruals may be used when prospective cash flows are probable and reasonably estimated.

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7. Reasonably Possible Litigation Losses: In addition to the amounts recorded for probable litigation liabilities, the FDIC Legal Division has determined that a receivership may be subject to reasonably possible losses from unresolved litigation. Reasonably possible losses differ from those which are probable in that there is a lesser likelihood of loss and payment from a receivership. As such, reasonably possible losses are not accrued until the FDIC, through periodic review, determines that the likelihood of loss has become probable. A receivership may be subject to significant losses from cases where uncertainties prevent a reasonable assessment of the ultimate outcome and/or an estimate of the amount of loss which could result.

8. Estimated Interest on Claims: Applicable law governs or directs the payment of post-insolvency interest to creditors holding proven claims against the receivership estate, including the claim(s) held by the FDIC in its Corporate capacity. Post-insolvency interest is the interest calculated and paid on proven creditor claims, under certain circumstances, after a receiver is appointed. Uncertainties exist as to the universe of creditors whose claims will ultimately be allowed and whether creditors will receive the full principal amount of proven claims against the receivership estate or any post-insolvency interest. No distribution will be made to holders of equity interests until allowed creditor claims have been paid principal and any post-insolvency interest in

full. Generally, the estimated liability for the total amount of post-insolvency interest payable respective to creditor claims is recognized in these financial statements when at least 95% of the principal of proven creditor claims has been paid.

9. Non-Cash Adjustments: Unrecorded assets and claims determined to have existed as of the institution's failure are deemed discovered assets and liabilities, respectively, and are recorded as non-cash equity adjustments. Other non-cash equity adjustments include the Estimated Loss on Assets in Liquidation, the Estimated Interest on Claims, as well as the write-off of remaining unpaid liabilities prior to the inactivation of a receivership. Note that certain non-cash adjustments such as the estimated loss on assets and probable litigation are reversed when they are recognized as liquidation transactions in the Statement of Operations.

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12. FDIC Billed Expenses (Statement of Operations): FDIC personnel, who are employed by the FDIC in its Corporate capacity, are responsible for conducting all liquidation-related activities for FDIC receiverships. The FDIC in its Corporate capacity bills the receiverships for various liquidation services provided on their behalf. Since 2015, FDIC billed expenses represent a receivership's proportional share of aggregate liquidation costs based on allocation factors, such as receivership-specific direct expenses, assets in liquidation and administrative liability balances. Prior to 2015, FDIC billed expenses were based on each individual receivership's actual workload volume and corresponding benchmark rate for each type of liquidation service provided.

FIRST FEDERAL BK OF CALIFORNIA
Fund Number: 10167
Statement of Operations (unaudited)
(Rounded in Dollars)

LOS ANGELES, CA
Inception Date: 12/18/2009
For Period Ending: 12/31/2011
Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 12:47:56PM

	Year-to-Date	Inception-to-Date
Liquidation Revenues		
Interest on Cash and Investments	$ 35,540	$ 38,114
Interest and Other Operating Income on Assets		
Securities	0	0
Consumer Loans	0	0
Commercial Loans	0	0
Real Estate Mortgages	0	0
Other Assets and Judgments	0	106,007
Owned Assets	750	551,313
Structured and Securitized Assets	0	0
Recoveries from Charged-Off Assets	0	130
Subtotal - Interest and Other Operating Income	**$ 750**	**$ 657,449**
Non-Recurring Income		
Professional Liability / Litigation Recoveries	21,000	21,000
Federal and State Income Tax Refunds	0	0
Other Miscellaneous Income	(108,316)	583,500
Subtotal - Non-Recurring Income	**($87,316)**	**$ 604,500**
Total - Liquidation Revenues	**($51,026)**	**$ 1,300,064**
Liquidation Expenses		
Operating and Liquidation Expenses		
FDIC Billed Expenses	1,204,775	2,789,773
Asset Management and Other Contractual Expenses	1,309,247	3,498,090
Asset Sales Expenses	0	126,400
Owned Asset Expenses	285,742	672,944
Legal and Other Professional Fees	553,271	775,507
Pre-closing Administrative Expenses	49,998	1,043,346
Travel and Other Liquidation Expenses	13,159	2,463,415
Subtotal - Operating and Liquidation Expenses	**$ 3,416,192**	**$ 11,369,475**
Non-Recurring Expenses		
Penalties Interest and Termination Fees	86	86
Litigation Losses	0	0
Subtotal - Non-Recurring Expenses	**$ 86**	**$ 86**
Total Liquidation Expenses	**$ 3,416,277**	**$ 11,369,561**
Net Income/(Loss) from Operations	**($3,467,303)**	**($10,069,497)**
Net Change on Equity Investments		
Investments in Subsidiaries	0	0
LLC Equity Interests	0	0
Total Net Change on Equity Investments	**$ 0**	**$ 0**
Net Activity on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims		
Payments on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims	0	0
Recoveries on Loss Share Claims	0	0
Total Net Activity on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims	**$ 0**	**$ 0**
Gain/(Loss) on Disposition of Assets		
Securities	0	0
Consumer Loans	0	0

FIRST FEDERAL BK OF CALIFORNIA
Fund Number: 10167
Statement of Operations (unaudited)
(Rounded in Dollars)

LOS ANGELES, CA
Inception Date: 12/18/2009
For Period Ending: 12/31/2011
Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 12:47:56PM

	Year-to-Date	Inception-to-Date
Commercial Loans	$ 0	$ 0
Real Estate Mortgages	0	0
Other Assets/Judgments	(973,981)	(1,182,663)
Owned Assets	2,270,331	4,166,688
Net Investments in Subsidiaries	0	0
Structured and Securitized Assets	0	0
Total - Gain/(Loss) on Disposition of Assets	**$ 1,296,349**	**$ 2,984,025**
Net Income/(Loss) of the Liquidation	**($2,170,954)**	**($7,085,472)**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Last Month Closed: April, 2018 (Period 04)

Notes to Financial Statements:

1. Basis of Accounting: The FDI Act authorizes the FDIC, as receiver for a failed insured depository institution ("receivership"), to administer and conclude the affairs of such institution. Financial statement presentations are based on the premise that the assets of the receivership will be liquidated and proceeds distributed to the institution's creditors over time as provided by applicable laws and regulations. While a receivership's average lifespan is three to nine years, some may require longer time frames to conclude. At the onset of a receivership, the failed institution's financial records are reviewed and restated to establish a new basis of accounting. The assets and liabilities of the failed institution are adjusted to remove all estimated losses, accruals, and deferrals. These adjustments include loss allowances; partial write downs; prepaid, deferred or accrued expenses having no recovery value; and accrued or deferred income. Restated balances are shown under the Inception Balance heading of the Statement of Assets and Liabilities in Liquidation. After inception, FDIC's liquidation valuation and measurement practices, as described more fully in the paragraphs that follow, are adopted for all assets and liabilities. In general, transactions are recorded when cash is received or disbursed. Accruals may be used when prospective cash flows are probable and reasonably estimated.

2. Use of Estimates: As appropriate, estimates of asset values, liabilities, revenues, and expenses are reflected in the financial statements. These amounts are updated over time to compensate for uncertainties inherent in the estimation process. As with the use of all estimates, actual results may differ.

3. Receivables: The line item Receivable Due from FDIC reflects the amount owed by FDIC Corporate to a receivership as a result of the net effect of the initial resolution transactions where the amount of deposits transferred exceeds the amount of assets sold to an acquiring institution. This receivable is satisfied when a receivership receives cash from Corporate or when a receivership declares a dividend and offsets the receivable against the FDIC's subrogated deposit liability claim.

The line item Due from Acquiring Institution and Other Receivable typically includes the net effect of post-closing asset and liability adjustments between the receivership and the acquiring institution. This receivable is satisfied between a receivership and an acquiring institution in accordance with the settlement and shared-loss arrangement provisions within the purchase and assumption agreement and accompanying shared-loss agreement, respectively.

4. Valuation of Assets/Loss Allowances: Assets of a receivership are shown at values representing cash on deposit or the book value of amounts invested; the principal balance of loans, notes, other debt instruments or receivables (note that interest on these assets is not accrued after failure but is recognized when received); the foreclosed value of real and/or personal property or the book value of assets (cost less depreciation or amortization through date of the institution's failure); and the historical cost of the net investment in subsidiaries, partnerships or joint ventures, adjusted where appropriate to reflect a receivership's portion of the underlying net earnings or losses.

An Estimated Loss on Assets is provided when anticipated future asset disposition proceeds, including associated expenses, are less than recorded amounts. Future asset disposition proceeds are generally estimated by applying current book values against estimated recovery rates (based on available valuation projections or liquidation experience) for similar receivership asset categories. Actual recovery rates for a receivership may differ according to the quality and type of individual asset, as well as over time with changing market conditions. Accordingly, the gains or losses ultimately realized by a receivership will likely vary from amounts estimated.

5. Actual and Estimated Liabilities: The FDIC, as receiver, determines (allows/disallows) claims and distributes proceeds derived from the disposition of the failed institution's assets according to applicable state and federal law governing the payment of creditor claims. Recorded liabilities comprise 1) proven or pending (unproven) claims against a receivership estate, 2) various operating liabilities, and 3) estimates of other probable losses such as pending defensive litigation. Applicable law governing the payment priority of distributions may vary depending on the inception date of a receivership. Therefore, liabilities of a receivership estate are not ranked in order of preference or payment priority on the Statement of Assets and Liabilities in Liquidation.

6. Estimated Loss Share Reserves: A receivership records an estimated liability for shared-loss payments relative to assets purchased under a shared-loss agreement with an acquiring institution, which may span a period of eight to ten years. This estimated shared-loss liability is adjusted monthly for actual loss payments made and recoveries obtained, as well as periodic valuation updates.

7. Reasonably Possible Litigation Losses: In addition to the amounts recorded for probable litigation liabilities, the FDIC Legal Division has determined that a receivership may be subject to reasonably possible losses from unresolved litigation. Reasonably possible losses differ from those which are probable in that there is a lesser likelihood of loss and payment from a receivership. As such, reasonably possible losses are not accrued until the FDIC, through periodic review, determines that the likelihood of loss has become probable. A receivership may be subject to significant losses from cases where uncertainties prevent a reasonable assessment of the ultimate outcome and/or an estimate of the amount of loss which could result.

8. Estimated Interest on Claims: Applicable law governs or directs the payment of post-insolvency interest to creditors holding proven claims against the receivership estate, including the claim(s) held by the FDIC in its Corporate capacity. Post-insolvency interest is the interest calculated and paid on proven creditor claims, under certain circumstances, after a receiver is appointed. Uncertainties exist as to the universe of creditors whose claims will ultimately be allowed and whether creditors will receive the full principal amount of proven claims against the receivership estate or any post-insolvency interest. No distribution will be made to holders of equity interests until allowed creditor claims have been paid principal and any post-insolvency interest in

full. Generally, the estimated liability for the total amount of post-insolvency interest payable respective to creditor claims is recognized in these financial statements when at least 95% of the principal of proven creditor claims has been paid.

9. Non-Cash Adjustments: Unrecorded assets and claims determined to have existed as of the institution's failure are deemed discovered assets and liabilities, respectively, and are recorded as non-cash equity adjustments. Other non-cash equity adjustments include the Estimated Loss on Assets in Liquidation, the Estimated Interest on Claims, as well as the write-off of remaining unpaid liabilities prior to the inactivation of a receivership. Note that certain non-cash adjustments such as the estimated loss on assets and probable litigation are reversed when they are recognized as liquidation transactions in the Statement of Operations.

10. Contingent Recoveries: Assets of a receivership generally exclude potential collections from activities such as professional liability or other types of pending legal actions. Significant uncertainties prevent reasonable estimation of the amounts ultimately collectible. Instead, these recoveries are generally recognized when cash is received, or when the collection is probable and the amount collectible can be reasonably estimated.

11. Income Taxes: Federal tax law requires that receivers of corporations, including depository institutions for which the FDIC serves as receiver, continue to file federal income tax returns for the receiverships they manage. A receivership may therefore incur a federal income tax liability from activities that occur during the life of the receivership, as well as during pre-receivership periods. Payment of federal income taxes is deferred until higher priority claims are satisfied, but prior to any payment made to equity holders of the failed institution. Because of the contingent nature of these tax claims, federal income tax liabilities are generally not recognized in these financial statements unless circumstances indicate that there is a high probability that they will be paid. Federal law provides an exemption from income taxes imposed by any State or local taxing authority once FDIC is appointed as receiver. If a receivership files for a refund from federal or state tax agencies, the potential tax refund estimate is disclosed. Since such refunds are not fixed and determinable and may be subject to audit by tax agencies, these refunds are generally not recognized until they are received.

12. FDIC Billed Expenses (Statement of Operations): FDIC personnel, who are employed by the FDIC in its Corporate capacity, are responsible for conducting all liquidation-related activities for FDIC receiverships. The FDIC in its Corporate capacity bills the receiverships for various liquidation services provided on their behalf. Since 2015, FDIC billed expenses represent a receivership's proportional share of aggregate liquidation costs based on allocation factors, such as receivership-specific direct expenses, assets in liquidation and administrative liability balances. Prior to 2015, FDIC billed expenses were based on each individual receivership's actual workload volume and corresponding benchmark rate for each type of liquidation service provided.

FIRST FEDERAL BK OF CALIFORNIA
Fund Number: 10167
Statement of Operations (unaudited)
(Rounded in Dollars)

LOS ANGELES, CA
Inception Date: 12/18/2009
For Period Ending: 12/31/2012
Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 12:56:05PM

	Year-to-Date	Inception-to-Date
Liquidation Revenues		
Interest on Cash and Investments	$ 30,797	$ 68,911
Interest and Other Operating Income on Assets		
Securities	0	0
Consumer Loans	0	0
Commercial Loans	0	0
Real Estate Mortgages	0	0
Other Assets and Judgments	0	106,007
Owned Assets	0	551,313
Structured and Securitized Assets	0	0
Recoveries from Charged-Off Assets	0	130
Subtotal - Interest and Other Operating Income	**$ 0**	**$ 657,449**
Non-Recurring Income		
Professional Liability / Litigation Recoveries	12,507	33,507
Federal and State Income Tax Refunds	0	0
Other Miscellaneous Income	154,109	737,609
Subtotal - Non-Recurring Income	**$ 166,616**	**$ 771,116**
Total - Liquidation Revenues	**$ 197,413**	**$ 1,497,477**
Liquidation Expenses		
Operating and Liquidation Expenses		
FDIC Billed Expenses	637,916	3,427,689
Asset Management and Other Contractual Expenses	959,981	4,458,071
Asset Sales Expenses	0	126,400
Owned Asset Expenses	939	673,883
Legal and Other Professional Fees	1,316,147	2,091,653
Pre-closing Administrative Expenses	0	1,043,346
Travel and Other Liquidation Expenses	17,867	2,481,282
Subtotal - Operating and Liquidation Expenses	**$ 2,932,850**	**$ 14,302,324**
Non-Recurring Expenses		
Penalties Interest and Termination Fees	0	86
Litigation Losses	0	0
Subtotal - Non-Recurring Expenses	**$ 0**	**$ 86**
Total Liquidation Expenses	**$ 2,932,850**	**$ 14,302,410**
Net Income/(Loss) from Operations	**($2,735,437)**	**($12,804,933)**
Net Change on Equity Investments		
Investments in Subsidiaries	0	0
LLC Equity Interests	0	0
Total Net Change on Equity Investments	**$ 0**	**$ 0**
Net Activity on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims		
Payments on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims	0	0
Recoveries on Loss Share Claims	0	0
Total Net Activity on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims	**$ 0**	**$ 0**
Gain/(Loss) on Disposition of Assets		
Securities	0	0
Consumer Loans	0	0

FIRST FEDERAL BK OF CALIFORNIA
Fund Number: 10167
Statement of Operations (unaudited)
(Rounded in Dollars)

LOS ANGELES, CA
Inception Date: 12/18/2009
For Period Ending: 12/31/2012
Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 12:56:05PM

	Year-to-Date	Inception-to-Date
Commercial Loans	$ 0	$ 0
Real Estate Mortgages	0	0
Other Assets/Judgments	(3,484)	(1,186,148)
Owned Assets	(61,947)	4,104,742
Net Investments in Subsidiaries	0	0
Structured and Securitized Assets	0	0
Total - Gain/(Loss) on Disposition of Assets	**($65,431)**	**$ 2,918,594**
Net Income/(Loss) of the Liquidation	**($2,800,868)**	**($9,886,339)**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Last Month Closed: April, 2018 (Period 04)

Notes to Financial Statements:

1. Basis of Accounting: The FDI Act authorizes the FDIC, as receiver for a failed insured depository institution ("receivership"), to administer and conclude the affairs of such institution. Financial statement presentations are based on the premise that the assets of the receivership will be liquidated and proceeds distributed to the institution's creditors over time as provided by applicable laws and regulations. While a receivership's average lifespan is three to nine years, some may require longer time frames to conclude. At the onset of a receivership, the failed institution's financial records are reviewed and restated to establish a new basis of accounting. The assets and liabilities of the failed institution are adjusted to remove all estimated losses, accruals, and deferrals. These adjustments include loss allowances; partial write downs; prepaid, deferred or accrued expenses having no recovery value; and accrued or deferred income. Restated balances are shown under the Inception Balance heading of the Statement of Assets and Liabilities in Liquidation. After inception, FDIC's liquidation valuation and measurement practices, as described more fully in the paragraphs that follow, are adopted for all assets and liabilities. In general, transactions are recorded when cash is received or disbursed. Accruals may be used when prospective cash flows are probable and reasonably estimated.

2. Use of Estimates: As appropriate, estimates of asset values, liabilities, revenues, and expenses are reflected in the financial statements. These amounts are updated over time to compensate for uncertainties inherent in the estimation process. As with the use of all estimates, actual results may differ.

3. Receivables: The line item Receivable Due from FDIC reflects the amount owed by FDIC Corporate to a receivership as a result of the net effect of the initial resolution transactions where the amount of deposits transferred exceeds the amount of assets sold to an acquiring institution. This receivable is satisfied when a receivership receives cash from Corporate or when a receivership declares a dividend and offsets the receivable against the FDIC's subrogated deposit liability claim.

The line item Due from Acquiring Institution and Other Receivable typically includes the net effect of post-closing asset and liability adjustments between the receivership and the acquiring institution. This receivable is satisfied between a receivership and an acquiring institution in accordance with the settlement and shared-loss arrangement provisions within the purchase and assumption agreement and accompanying shared-loss agreement, respectively.

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12. FDIC Billed Expenses (Statement of Operations): FDIC personnel, who are employed by the FDIC in its Corporate capacity, are responsible for conducting all liquidation-related activities for FDIC receiverships. The FDIC in its Corporate capacity bills the receiverships for various liquidation services provided on their behalf. Since 2015, FDIC billed expenses represent a receivership's proportional share of aggregate liquidation costs based on allocation factors, such as receivership-specific direct expenses, assets in liquidation and administrative liability balances. Prior to 2015, FDIC billed expenses were based on each individual receivership's actual workload volume and corresponding benchmark rate for each type of liquidation service provided.

FIRST FEDERAL BK OF CALIFORNIA | **LOS ANGELES, CA**
Fund Number: 10167 | **Inception Date: 12/18/2009**
Statement of Operations (unaudited) | **For Period Ending: 12/31/2013**
(Rounded in Dollars) | **Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 12:56:56PM**

	Year-to-Date	Inception-to-Date
Liquidation Revenues		
Interest on Cash and Investments	$ 4,276	$ 73,188
Interest and Other Operating Income on Assets		
Securities	0	0
Consumer Loans	0	0
Commercial Loans	0	0
Real Estate Mortgages	0	0
Other Assets and Judgments	0	106,007
Owned Assets	0	551,313
Structured and Securitized Assets	0	0
Recoveries from Charged-Off Assets	395	525
Subtotal - Interest and Other Operating Income	**$ 395**	**$ 657,844**
Non-Recurring Income		
Professional Liability / Litigation Recoveries	7,551	41,058
Federal and State Income Tax Refunds	0	0
Other Miscellaneous Income	8,483	746,092
Subtotal - Non-Recurring Income	**$ 16,034**	**$ 787,150**
Total - Liquidation Revenues	**$ 20,705**	**$ 1,518,182**
Liquidation Expenses		
Operating and Liquidation Expenses		
FDIC Billed Expenses	1,407,686	4,835,375
Asset Management and Other Contractual Expenses	853,439	5,311,511
Asset Sales Expenses	0	126,400
Owned Asset Expenses	0	673,883
Legal and Other Professional Fees	1,630,145	3,721,798
Pre-closing Administrative Expenses	0	1,043,346
Travel and Other Liquidation Expenses	5,584	2,486,866
Subtotal - Operating and Liquidation Expenses	**$ 3,896,855**	**$ 18,199,179**
Non-Recurring Expenses		
Penalties Interest and Termination Fees	0	86
Litigation Losses	0	0
Subtotal - Non-Recurring Expenses	**$ 0**	**$ 86**
Total Liquidation Expenses	**$ 3,896,855**	**$ 18,199,265**
Net Income/(Loss) from Operations	**($3,876,150)**	**($16,681,083)**
Net Change on Equity Investments		
Investments in Subsidiaries	0	0
LLC Equity Interests	0	0
Total Net Change on Equity Investments	**$ 0**	**$ 0**
Net Activity on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims		
Payments on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims	0	0
Recoveries on Loss Share Claims	0	0
Total Net Activity on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims	**$ 0**	**$ 0**
Gain/(Loss) on Disposition of Assets		
Securities	0	0
Consumer Loans	0	0

FIRST FEDERAL BK OF CALIFORNIA
Fund Number: 10167
Statement of Operations (unaudited)
(Rounded in Dollars)

LOS ANGELES, CA
Inception Date: 12/18/2009
For Period Ending: 12/31/2013
Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 12:56:56PM

	Year-to-Date	Inception-to-Date
Commercial Loans	$ 0	$ 0
Real Estate Mortgages	0	0
Other Assets/Judgments	0	(1,186,148)
Owned Assets	0	4,104,742
Net Investments in Subsidiaries	0	0
Structured and Securitized Assets	0	0
Total - Gain/(Loss) on Disposition of Assets	**$ 0**	**$ 2,918,594**
Net Income/(Loss) of the Liquidation	**($3,876,150)**	**($13,762,489)**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Last Month Closed: April, 2018 (Period 04)

Notes to Financial Statements:

1. Basis of Accounting: The FDI Act authorizes the FDIC, as receiver for a failed insured depository institution ("receivership"), to administer and conclude the affairs of such institution. Financial statement presentations are based on the premise that the assets of the receivership will be liquidated and proceeds distributed to the institution's creditors over time as provided by applicable laws and regulations. While a receivership's average lifespan is three to nine years, some may require longer time frames to conclude. At the onset of a receivership, the failed institution's financial records are reviewed and restated to establish a new basis of accounting. The assets and liabilities of the failed institution are adjusted to remove all estimated losses, accruals, and deferrals. These adjustments include loss allowances; partial write downs; prepaid, deferred or accrued expenses having no recovery value; and accrued or deferred income. Restated balances are shown under the Inception Balance heading of the Statement of Assets and Liabilities in Liquidation. After inception, FDIC's liquidation valuation and measurement practices, as described more fully in the paragraphs that follow, are adopted for all assets and liabilities. In general, transactions are recorded when cash is received or disbursed. Accruals may be used when prospective cash flows are probable and reasonably estimated.

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full. Generally, the estimated liability for the total amount of post-insolvency interest payable respective to creditor claims is recognized in these financial statements when at least 95% of the principal of proven creditor claims has been paid.

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FIRST FEDERAL BK OF CALIFORNIA
Fund Number: 10167
Statement of Operations (unaudited)
(Rounded in Dollars)

LOS ANGELES, CA
Inception Date: 12/18/2009
For Period Ending: 12/31/2014
Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 12:57:48PM

	Year-to-Date	Inception-to-Date
Liquidation Revenues		
Interest on Cash and Investments	$ 21,655	$ 94,843
Interest and Other Operating Income on Assets		
Securities	0	0
Consumer Loans	0	0
Commercial Loans	0	0
Real Estate Mortgages	0	0
Other Assets and Judgments	0	106,007
Owned Assets	0	551,313
Structured and Securitized Assets	0	0
Recoveries from Charged-Off Assets	2,249	2,773
Subtotal - Interest and Other Operating Income	**$ 2,249**	**$ 660,093**
Non-Recurring Income		
Professional Liability / Litigation Recoveries	10,002,841	10,043,898
Federal and State Income Tax Refunds	121,909,039	121,909,039
Other Miscellaneous Income	12,470	758,562
Subtotal - Non-Recurring Income	**$ 131,924,350**	**$ 132,711,500**
Total - Liquidation Revenues	**$ 131,948,253**	**$ 133,466,435**
Liquidation Expenses		
Operating and Liquidation Expenses		
FDIC Billed Expenses	299,861	5,135,236
Asset Management and Other Contractual Expenses	502,301	5,813,811
Asset Sales Expenses	0	126,400
Owned Asset Expenses	0	673,883
Legal and Other Professional Fees	474,535	4,196,333
Pre-closing Administrative Expenses	0	1,043,346
Travel and Other Liquidation Expenses	135	2,487,001
Subtotal - Operating and Liquidation Expenses	**$ 1,276,832**	**$ 19,476,011**
Non-Recurring Expenses		
Penalties Interest and Termination Fees	0	86
Litigation Losses	0	0
Subtotal - Non-Recurring Expenses	**$ 0**	**$ 86**
Total Liquidation Expenses	**$ 1,276,832**	**$ 19,476,096**
Net Income/(Loss) from Operations	**$ 130,671,421**	**$ 113,990,339**
Net Change on Equity Investments		
Investments in Subsidiaries	0	0
LLC Equity Interests	0	0
Total Net Change on Equity Investments	**$ 0**	**$ 0**
Net Activity on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims		
Payments on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims	0	0
Recoveries on Loss Share Claims	0	0
Total Net Activity on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims	**$ 0**	**$ 0**
Gain/(Loss) on Disposition of Assets		
Securities	0	0
Consumer Loans	0	0

FIRST FEDERAL BK OF CALIFORNIA
Fund Number: 10167
Statement of Operations (unaudited)
(Rounded in Dollars)

LOS ANGELES, CA
Inception Date: 12/18/2009
For Period Ending: 12/31/2014
Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 12:57:48PM

	Year-to-Date	Inception-to-Date
Commercial Loans	$ 0	$ 0
Real Estate Mortgages	0	0
Other Assets/Judgments	0	(1,186,148)
Owned Assets	0	4,104,742
Net Investments in Subsidiaries	0	0
Structured and Securitized Assets	0	0
Total - Gain/(Loss) on Disposition of Assets	**$ 0**	**$ 2,918,594**
Net Income/(Loss) of the Liquidation	**$ 130,671,421**	**$ 116,908,933**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Last Month Closed: April, 2018 (Period 04)

Notes to Financial Statements:

1. Basis of Accounting: The FDI Act authorizes the FDIC, as receiver for a failed insured depository institution ("receivership"), to administer and conclude the affairs of such institution. Financial statement presentations are based on the premise that the assets of the receivership will be liquidated and proceeds distributed to the institution's creditors over time as provided by applicable laws and regulations. While a receivership's average lifespan is three to nine years, some may require longer time frames to conclude. At the onset of a receivership, the failed institution's financial records are reviewed and restated to establish a new basis of accounting. The assets and liabilities of the failed institution are adjusted to remove all estimated losses, accruals, and deferrals. These adjustments include loss allowances; partial write downs; prepaid, deferred or accrued expenses having no recovery value; and accrued or deferred income. Restated balances are shown under the Inception Balance heading of the Statement of Assets and Liabilities in Liquidation. After inception, FDIC's liquidation valuation and measurement practices, as described more fully in the paragraphs that follow, are adopted for all assets and liabilities. In general, transactions are recorded when cash is received or disbursed. Accruals may be used when prospective cash flows are probable and reasonably estimated.

2. Use of Estimates: As appropriate, estimates of asset values, liabilities, revenues, and expenses are reflected in the financial statements. These amounts are updated over time to compensate for uncertainties inherent in the estimation process. As with the use of all estimates, actual results may differ.

3. Receivables: The line item Receivable Due from FDIC reflects the amount owed by FDIC Corporate to a receivership as a result of the net effect of the initial resolution transactions where the amount of deposits transferred exceeds the amount of assets sold to an acquiring institution. This receivable is satisfied when a receivership receives cash from Corporate or when a receivership declares a dividend and offsets the receivable against the FDIC's subrogated deposit liability claim.

The line item Due from Acquiring Institution and Other Receivable typically includes the net effect of post-closing asset and liability adjustments between the receivership and the acquiring institution. This receivable is satisfied between a receivership and an acquiring institution in accordance with the settlement and shared-loss arrangement provisions within the purchase and assumption agreement and accompanying shared-loss agreement, respectively.

4. Valuation of Assets/Loss Allowances: Assets of a receivership are shown at values representing cash on deposit or the book value of amounts invested; the principal balance of loans, notes, other debt instruments or receivables (note that interest on these assets is not accrued after failure but is recognized when received); the foreclosed value of real and/or personal property or the book value of assets (cost less depreciation or amortization through date of the institution's failure); and the historical cost of the net investment in subsidiaries, partnerships or joint ventures, adjusted where appropriate to reflect a receivership's portion of the underlying net earnings or losses.

An Estimated Loss on Assets is provided when anticipated future asset disposition proceeds, including associated expenses, are less than recorded amounts. Future asset disposition proceeds are generally estimated by applying current book values against estimated recovery rates (based on available valuation projections or liquidation experience) for similar receivership asset categories. Actual recovery rates for a receivership may differ according to the quality and type of individual asset, as well as over time with changing market conditions. Accordingly, the gains or losses ultimately realized by a receivership will likely vary from amounts estimated.

5. Actual and Estimated Liabilities: The FDIC, as receiver, determines (allows/disallows) claims and distributes proceeds derived from the disposition of the failed institution's assets according to applicable state and federal law governing the payment of creditor claims. Recorded liabilities comprise 1) proven or pending (unproven) claims against a receivership estate, 2) various operating liabilities, and 3) estimates of other probable losses such as pending defensive litigation. Applicable law governing the payment priority of distributions may vary depending on the inception date of a receivership. Therefore, liabilities of a receivership estate are not ranked in order of preference or payment priority on the Statement of Assets and Liabilities in Liquidation.

6. Estimated Loss Share Reserves: A receivership records an estimated liability for shared-loss payments relative to assets purchased under a shared-loss agreement with an acquiring institution, which may span a period of eight to ten years. This estimated shared-loss liability is adjusted monthly for actual loss payments made and recoveries obtained, as well as periodic valuation updates.

7. Reasonably Possible Litigation Losses: In addition to the amounts recorded for probable litigation liabilities, the FDIC Legal Division has determined that a receivership may be subject to reasonably possible losses from unresolved litigation. Reasonably possible losses differ from those which are probable in that there is a lesser likelihood of loss and payment from a receivership. As such, reasonably possible losses are not accrued until the FDIC, through periodic review, determines that the likelihood of loss has become probable. A receivership may be subject to significant losses from cases where uncertainties prevent a reasonable assessment of the ultimate outcome and/or an estimate of the amount of loss which could result.

8. Estimated Interest on Claims: Applicable law governs or directs the payment of post-insolvency interest to creditors holding proven claims against the receivership estate, including the claim(s) held by the FDIC in its Corporate capacity. Post-insolvency interest is the interest calculated and paid on proven creditor claims, under certain circumstances, after a receiver is appointed. Uncertainties exist as to the universe of creditors whose claims will ultimately be allowed and whether creditors will receive the full principal amount of proven claims against the receivership estate or any post-insolvency interest. No distribution will be made to holders of equity interests until allowed creditor claims have been paid principal and any post-insolvency interest in

full. Generally, the estimated liability for the total amount of post-insolvency interest payable respective to creditor claims is recognized in these financial statements when at least 95% of the principal of proven creditor claims has been paid.

9. Non-Cash Adjustments: Unrecorded assets and claims determined to have existed as of the institution's failure are deemed discovered assets and liabilities, respectively, and are recorded as non-cash equity adjustments. Other non-cash equity adjustments include the Estimated Loss on Assets in Liquidation, the Estimated Interest on Claims, as well as the write-off of remaining unpaid liabilities prior to the inactivation of a receivership. Note that certain non-cash adjustments such as the estimated loss on assets and probable litigation are reversed when they are recognized as liquidation transactions in the Statement of Operations.

10. Contingent Recoveries: Assets of a receivership generally exclude potential collections from activities such as professional liability or other types of pending legal actions. Significant uncertainties prevent reasonable estimation of the amounts ultimately collectible. Instead, these recoveries are generally recognized when cash is received, or when the collection is probable and the amount collectible can be reasonably estimated.

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12. FDIC Billed Expenses (Statement of Operations): FDIC personnel, who are employed by the FDIC in its Corporate capacity, are responsible for conducting all liquidation-related activities for FDIC receiverships. The FDIC in its Corporate capacity bills the receiverships for various liquidation services provided on their behalf. Since 2015, FDIC billed expenses represent a receivership's proportional share of aggregate liquidation costs based on allocation factors, such as receivership-specific direct expenses, assets in liquidation and administrative liability balances. Prior to 2015, FDIC billed expenses were based on each individual receivership's actual workload volume and corresponding benchmark rate for each type of liquidation service provided.

FIRST FEDERAL BK OF CALIFORNIA — **LOS ANGELES, CA**
Fund Number: 10167 — **Inception Date: 12/18/2009**
Statement of Operations (unaudited) — **For Period Ending: 12/31/2015**
(Rounded in Dollars) — **Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 12:58:31PM**

	Year-to-Date	Inception-to-Date
Liquidation Revenues		
Interest on Cash and Investments	$ 145,755	$ 240,598
Interest and Other Operating Income on Assets		
Securities	0	0
Consumer Loans	0	0
Commercial Loans	0	0
Real Estate Mortgages	0	0
Other Assets and Judgments	0	106,007
Owned Assets	0	551,313
Structured and Securitized Assets	0	0
Recoveries from Charged-Off Assets	0	2,773
Subtotal - Interest and Other Operating Income	**$ 0**	**$ 660,093**
Non-Recurring Income		
Professional Liability / Litigation Recoveries	5,898	10,049,796
Federal and State Income Tax Refunds	0	121,909,039
Other Miscellaneous Income	14,099	772,661
Subtotal - Non-Recurring Income	**$ 19,997**	**$ 132,731,496**
Total - Liquidation Revenues	**$ 165,752**	**$ 133,632,187**
Liquidation Expenses		
Operating and Liquidation Expenses		
FDIC Billed Expenses	200,083	5,335,320
Asset Management and Other Contractual Expenses	174,544	5,988,355
Asset Sales Expenses	0	126,400
Owned Asset Expenses	0	673,883
Legal and Other Professional Fees	97,699	4,294,032
Pre-closing Administrative Expenses	0	1,043,346
Travel and Other Liquidation Expenses	588	2,487,589
Subtotal - Operating and Liquidation Expenses	**$ 472,914**	**$ 19,948,925**
Non-Recurring Expenses		
Penalties Interest and Termination Fees	0	86
Litigation Losses	0	0
Subtotal - Non-Recurring Expenses	**$ 0**	**$ 86**
Total Liquidation Expenses	**$ 472,914**	**$ 19,949,011**
Net Income/(Loss) from Operations	**($307,162)**	**$ 113,683,176**
Net Change on Equity Investments		
Investments in Subsidiaries	0	0
LLC Equity Interests	0	0
Total Net Change on Equity Investments	**$ 0**	**$ 0**
Net Activity on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims		
Payments on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims	0	0
Recoveries on Loss Share Claims	0	0
Total Net Activity on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims	**$ 0**	**$ 0**
Gain/(Loss) on Disposition of Assets		
Securities	0	0
Consumer Loans	0	0

FIRST FEDERAL BK OF CALIFORNIA — **LOS ANGELES, CA**
Fund Number: 10167 — **Inception Date: 12/18/2009**
Statement of Operations (unaudited) — **For Period Ending: 12/31/2015**
(Rounded in Dollars) — **Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 12:58:31PM**

	Year-to-Date	Inception-to-Date
Commercial Loans	$ 0	$ 0
Real Estate Mortgages	0	0
Other Assets/Judgments	0	(1,186,148)
Owned Assets	0	4,104,742
Net Investments in Subsidiaries	0	0
Structured and Securitized Assets	0	0
Total - Gain/(Loss) on Disposition of Assets	**$ 0**	**$ 2,918,594**
Net Income/(Loss) of the Liquidation	**($307,162)**	**$ 116,601,770**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Last Month Closed: April, 2018 (Period 04)

Notes to Financial Statements:

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FIRST FEDERAL BK OF CALIFORNIA **LOS ANGELES, CA**
Fund Number: 10167 **Inception Date: 12/18/2009**
Statement of Operations (unaudited) **For Period Ending: 12/31/2016**
(Rounded in Dollars) **Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 12:59:13PM**

	Year-to-Date	Inception-to-Date
Liquidation Revenues		
Interest on Cash and Investments	$ 274,045	$ 514,643
Interest and Other Operating Income on Assets		
Securities	0	0
Consumer Loans	0	0
Commercial Loans	0	0
Real Estate Mortgages	0	0
Other Assets and Judgments	0	106,007
Owned Assets	0	551,313
Structured and Securitized Assets	0	0
Recoveries from Charged-Off Assets	0	2,773
Subtotal - Interest and Other Operating Income	**$ 0**	**$ 660,093**
Non-Recurring Income		
Professional Liability / Litigation Recoveries	6,474	10,056,270
Federal and State Income Tax Refunds	85,305	121,994,344
Other Miscellaneous Income	1,588	774,250
Subtotal - Non-Recurring Income	**$ 93,367**	**$ 132,824,864**
Total - Liquidation Revenues	**$ 367,412**	**$ 133,999,600**
Liquidation Expenses		
Operating and Liquidation Expenses		
FDIC Billed Expenses	156,657	5,491,977
Asset Management and Other Contractual Expenses	78,107	6,066,462
Asset Sales Expenses	0	126,400
Owned Asset Expenses	0	673,883
Legal and Other Professional Fees	59,923	4,353,954
Pre-closing Administrative Expenses	0	1,043,346
Travel and Other Liquidation Expenses	0	2,487,589
Subtotal - Operating and Liquidation Expenses	**$ 294,687**	**$ 20,243,612**
Non-Recurring Expenses		
Penalties Interest and Termination Fees	0	86
Litigation Losses	0	0
Subtotal - Non-Recurring Expenses	**$ 0**	**$ 86**
Total Liquidation Expenses	**$ 294,687**	**$ 20,243,697**
Net Income/(Loss) from Operations	**$ 72,725**	**$ 113,755,903**
Net Change on Equity Investments		
Investments in Subsidiaries	0	0
LLC Equity Interests	0	0
Total Net Change on Equity Investments	**$ 0**	**$ 0**
Net Activity on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims		
Payments on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims	0	0
Recoveries on Loss Share Claims	0	0
Total Net Activity on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims	**$ 0**	**$ 0**
Gain/(Loss) on Disposition of Assets		
Securities	6	6
Consumer Loans	0	0

FIRST FEDERAL BK OF CALIFORNIA
Fund Number: 10167
Statement of Operations (unaudited)
(Rounded in Dollars)

LOS ANGELES, CA
Inception Date: 12/18/2009
For Period Ending: 12/31/2016
Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 12:59:13PM

	Year-to-Date	Inception-to-Date
Commercial Loans	$ 0	$ 0
Real Estate Mortgages	0	0
Other Assets/Judgments	0	(1,186,148)
Owned Assets	0	4,104,742
Net Investments in Subsidiaries	0	0
Structured and Securitized Assets	0	0
Total - Gain/(Loss) on Disposition of Assets	**$ 6**	**$ 2,918,600**
Net Income/(Loss) of the Liquidation	**$ 72,731**	**$ 116,674,503**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Last Month Closed: April, 2018 (Period 04)

Notes to Financial Statements:

1. Basis of Accounting: The FDI Act authorizes the FDIC, as receiver for a failed insured depository institution ("receivership"), to administer and conclude the affairs of such institution. Financial statement presentations are based on the premise that the assets of the receivership will be liquidated and proceeds distributed to the institution's creditors over time as provided by applicable laws and regulations. While a receivership's average lifespan is three to nine years, some may require longer time frames to conclude. At the onset of a receivership, the failed institution's financial records are reviewed and restated to establish a new basis of accounting. The assets and liabilities of the failed institution are adjusted to remove all estimated losses, accruals, and deferrals. These adjustments include loss allowances; partial write downs; prepaid, deferred or accrued expenses having no recovery value; and accrued or deferred income. Restated balances are shown under the Inception Balance heading of the Statement of Assets and Liabilities in Liquidation. After inception, FDIC's liquidation valuation and measurement practices, as described more fully in the paragraphs that follow, are adopted for all assets and liabilities. In general, transactions are recorded when cash is received or disbursed. Accruals may be used when prospective cash flows are probable and reasonably estimated.

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FIRST FEDERAL BK OF CALIFORNIA | **LOS ANGELES, CA**
Fund Number: 10167 | **Inception Date: 12/18/2009**
Statement of Operations (unaudited) | **For Period Ending: 12/31/2017**
(Rounded in Dollars) | **Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 1:00:05PM**

	Year-to-Date	Inception-to-Date
Liquidation Revenues		
Interest on Cash and Investments	$ 171,899	$ 686,542
Interest and Other Operating Income on Assets		
Securities	0	0
Consumer Loans	0	0
Commercial Loans	0	0
Real Estate Mortgages	0	0
Other Assets and Judgments	0	106,007
Owned Assets	0	551,313
Structured and Securitized Assets	0	0
Recoveries from Charged-Off Assets	0	2,773
Subtotal - Interest and Other Operating Income	**$ 0**	**$ 660,093**
Non-Recurring Income		
Professional Liability / Litigation Recoveries	5,367	10,061,638
Federal and State Income Tax Refunds	0	121,994,344
Other Miscellaneous Income	45,780	820,029
Subtotal - Non-Recurring Income	**$ 51,147**	**$ 132,876,011**
Total - Liquidation Revenues	**$ 223,046**	**$ 134,222,646**
Liquidation Expenses		
Operating and Liquidation Expenses		
FDIC Billed Expenses	181,135	5,673,112
Asset Management and Other Contractual Expenses	27,013	6,093,475
Asset Sales Expenses	0	126,400
Owned Asset Expenses	0	673,883
Legal and Other Professional Fees	237,361	4,591,315
Pre-closing Administrative Expenses	0	1,043,346
Travel and Other Liquidation Expenses	2,091	2,489,680
Subtotal - Operating and Liquidation Expenses	**$ 447,600**	**$ 20,691,212**
Non-Recurring Expenses		
Penalties Interest and Termination Fees	0	86
Litigation Losses	0	0
Subtotal - Non-Recurring Expenses	**$ 0**	**$ 86**
Total Liquidation Expenses	**$ 447,600**	**$ 20,691,298**
Net Income/(Loss) from Operations	**($224,554)**	**$ 113,531,348**
Net Change on Equity Investments		
Investments in Subsidiaries	0	0
LLC Equity Interests	0	0
Total Net Change on Equity Investments	**$ 0**	**$ 0**
Net Activity on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims		
Payments on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims	0	0
Recoveries on Loss Share Claims	0	0
Total Net Activity on Loss Share and Other Asset Claims	**$ 0**	**$ 0**
Gain/(Loss) on Disposition of Assets		
Securities	0	6
Consumer Loans	0	0

FIRST FEDERAL BK OF CALIFORNIA **LOS ANGELES, CA**
Fund Number: 10167 **Inception Date: 12/18/2009**
Statement of Operations (unaudited) **For Period Ending: 12/31/2017**
(Rounded in Dollars) **Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 1:00:05PM**

	Year-to-Date	Inception-to-Date
Commercial Loans	$ 0	$ 0
Real Estate Mortgages	0	0
Other Assets/Judgments	0	(1,186,148)
Owned Assets	0	4,104,742
Net Investments in Subsidiaries	0	0
Structured and Securitized Assets	0	0
Total - Gain/(Loss) on Disposition of Assets	**$ 0**	**$ 2,918,600**
Net Income/(Loss) of the Liquidation	**($224,554)**	**$ 116,449,948**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Last Month Closed: April, 2018 (Period 04)

Notes to Financial Statements:

1. Basis of Accounting: The FDI Act authorizes the FDIC, as receiver for a failed insured depository institution ("receivership"), to administer and conclude the affairs of such institution. Financial statement presentations are based on the premise that the assets of the receivership will be liquidated and proceeds distributed to the institution's creditors over time as provided by applicable laws and regulations. While a receivership's average lifespan is three to nine years, some may require longer time frames to conclude. At the onset of a receivership, the failed institution's financial records are reviewed and restated to establish a new basis of accounting. The assets and liabilities of the failed institution are adjusted to remove all estimated losses, accruals, and deferrals. These adjustments include loss allowances; partial write downs; prepaid, deferred or accrued expenses having no recovery value; and accrued or deferred income. Restated balances are shown under the Inception Balance heading of the Statement of Assets and Liabilities in Liquidation. After inception, FDIC's liquidation valuation and measurement practices, as described more fully in the paragraphs that follow, are adopted for all assets and liabilities. In general, transactions are recorded when cash is received or disbursed. Accruals may be used when prospective cash flows are probable and reasonably estimated.

2. Use of Estimates: As appropriate, estimates of asset values, liabilities, revenues, and expenses are reflected in the financial statements. These amounts are updated over time to compensate for uncertainties inherent in the estimation process. As with the use of all estimates, actual results may differ.

3. Receivables: The line item Receivable Due from FDIC reflects the amount owed by FDIC Corporate to a receivership as a result of the net effect of the initial resolution transactions where the amount of deposits transferred exceeds the amount of assets sold to an acquiring institution. This receivable is satisfied when a receivership receives cash from Corporate or when a receivership declares a dividend and offsets the receivable against the FDIC's subrogated deposit liability claim.

The line item Due from Acquiring Institution and Other Receivable typically includes the net effect of post-closing asset and liability adjustments between the receivership and the acquiring institution. This receivable is satisfied between a receivership and an acquiring institution in accordance with the settlement and shared-loss arrangement provisions within the purchase and assumption agreement and accompanying shared-loss agreement, respectively.

4. Valuation of Assets/Loss Allowances: Assets of a receivership are shown at values representing cash on deposit or the book value of amounts invested; the principal balance of loans, notes, other debt instruments or receivables (note that interest on these assets is not accrued after failure but is recognized when received); the foreclosed value of real and/or personal property or the book value of assets (cost less depreciation or amortization through date of the institution's failure); and the historical cost of the net investment in subsidiaries, partnerships or joint ventures, adjusted where appropriate to reflect a receivership's portion of the underlying net earnings or losses.

An Estimated Loss on Assets is provided when anticipated future asset disposition proceeds, including associated expenses, are less than recorded amounts. Future asset disposition proceeds are generally estimated by applying current book values against estimated recovery rates (based on available valuation projections or liquidation experience) for similar receivership asset categories. Actual recovery rates for a receivership may differ according to the quality and type of individual asset, as well as over time with changing market conditions. Accordingly, the gains or losses ultimately realized by a receivership will likely vary from amounts estimated.

5. Actual and Estimated Liabilities: The FDIC, as receiver, determines (allows/disallows) claims and distributes proceeds derived from the disposition of the failed institution's assets according to applicable state and federal law governing the payment of creditor claims. Recorded liabilities comprise 1) proven or pending (unproven) claims against a receivership estate, 2) various operating liabilities, and 3) estimates of other probable losses such as pending defensive litigation. Applicable law governing the payment priority of distributions may vary depending on the inception date of a receivership. Therefore, liabilities of a receivership estate are not ranked in order of preference or payment priority on the Statement of Assets and Liabilities in Liquidation.

6. Estimated Loss Share Reserves: A receivership records an estimated liability for shared-loss payments relative to assets purchased under a shared-loss agreement with an acquiring institution, which may span a period of eight to ten years. This estimated shared-loss liability is adjusted monthly for actual loss payments made and recoveries obtained, as well as periodic valuation updates.

7. Reasonably Possible Litigation Losses: In addition to the amounts recorded for probable litigation liabilities, the FDIC Legal Division has determined that a receivership may be subject to reasonably possible losses from unresolved litigation. Reasonably possible losses differ from those which are probable in that there is a lesser likelihood of loss and payment from a receivership. As such, reasonably possible losses are not accrued until the FDIC, through periodic review, determines that the likelihood of loss has become probable. A receivership may be subject to significant losses from cases where uncertainties prevent a reasonable assessment of the ultimate outcome and/or an estimate of the amount of loss which could result.

8. Estimated Interest on Claims: Applicable law governs or directs the payment of post-insolvency interest to creditors holding proven claims against the receivership estate, including the claim(s) held by the FDIC in its Corporate capacity. Post-insolvency interest is the interest calculated and paid on proven creditor claims, under certain circumstances, after a receiver is appointed. Uncertainties exist as to the universe of creditors whose claims will ultimately be allowed and whether creditors will receive the full principal amount of proven claims against the receivership estate or any post-insolvency interest. No distribution will be made to holders of equity interests until allowed creditor claims have been paid principal and any post-insolvency interest in

full. Generally, the estimated liability for the total amount of post-insolvency interest payable respective to creditor claims is recognized in these financial statements when at least 95% of the principal of proven creditor claims has been paid.

9. Non-Cash Adjustments: Unrecorded assets and claims determined to have existed as of the institution's failure are deemed discovered assets and liabilities, respectively, and are recorded as non-cash equity adjustments. Other non-cash equity adjustments include the Estimated Loss on Assets in Liquidation, the Estimated Interest on Claims, as well as the write-off of remaining unpaid liabilities prior to the inactivation of a receivership. Note that certain non-cash adjustments such as the estimated loss on assets and probable litigation are reversed when they are recognized as liquidation transactions in the Statement of Operations.

10. Contingent Recoveries: Assets of a receivership generally exclude potential collections from activities such as professional liability or other types of pending legal actions. Significant uncertainties prevent reasonable estimation of the amounts ultimately collectible. Instead, these recoveries are generally recognized when cash is received, or when the collection is probable and the amount collectible can be reasonably estimated.

11. Income Taxes: Federal tax law requires that receivers of corporations, including depository institutions for which the FDIC serves as receiver, continue to file federal income tax returns for the receiverships they manage. A receivership may therefore incur a federal income tax liability from activities that occur during the life of the receivership, as well as during pre-receivership periods. Payment of federal income taxes is deferred until higher priority claims are satisfied, but prior to any payment made to equity holders of the failed institution. Because of the contingent nature of these tax claims, federal income tax liabilities are generally not recognized in these financial statements unless circumstances indicate that there is a high probability that they will be paid. Federal law provides an exemption from income taxes imposed by any State or local taxing authority once FDIC is appointed as receiver. If a receivership files for a refund from federal or state tax agencies, the potential tax refund estimate is disclosed. Since such refunds are not fixed and determinable and may be subject to audit by tax agencies, these refunds are generally not recognized until they are received.

12. FDIC Billed Expenses (Statement of Operations): FDIC personnel, who are employed by the FDIC in its Corporate capacity, are responsible for conducting all liquidation-related activities for FDIC receiverships. The FDIC in its Corporate capacity bills the receiverships for various liquidation services provided on their behalf. Since 2015, FDIC billed expenses represent a receivership's proportional share of aggregate liquidation costs based on allocation factors, such as receivership-specific direct expenses, assets in liquidation and administrative liability balances. Prior to 2015, FDIC billed expenses were based on each individual receivership's actual workload volume and corresponding benchmark rate for each type of liquidation service provided.

INDYMAC FEDERAL BANK FSB | **PASADENA, CA**
Fund Number: 10007 | **Inception Date: 07/11/2008**
Statement of Assets & Liabilities in Liquidation (unaudited) | **For Period Ending: December 31, 2008**
(Rounded in Dollars) | **Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 10:57:38AM**

	Current Balance	Inception Balance
Assets		
Cash and Investments	$ 22,136,937	$ 0
Receivable Due from FDIC (Note 3)	2,521,979,495	0
Due from Acquiring Institution and Other Receivables (Note 3)	5,205,563,189	0
Assets in Liquidation		
Securities	0	6,215,875,949
Consumer Loans	0	513,146
Commercial Loans	0	0
Real Estate Mortgages	103,545,757	18,725,593,722
Other Assets/Judgments	0	2,245,664,696
Owned Assets	2,091,788	646,853,043
Net Investments in Subsidiaries	0	123,074,164
Structured and Securitized Assets	0	0
Subtotal - Assets in Liquidation	**$ 105,637,545**	**$ 27,957,574,720**
Less: Estimated Loss on Assets in Liquidation (Note 4)	88,055,729	0
Total Assets	**$ 7,767,261,437**	**$ 27,957,574,720**
Liabilities (Note 5)		
Administrative Liabilities		
Accounts/Notes Payable	163,475	0
Suspense/Escrow Accounts	373,047	0
Due to FDIC for Billed Expenses	0	0
Due to FDIC for Borrowed Funds	11,812	0
Estimated Litigation Losses - Probable (Note 7)	0	0
Estimated Loss Share and Other Reserves (Note 6)	0	0
Subtotal - Administrative Liabilities	**$ 548,334**	**$ 0**
Proven Depositor/Creditor Claims		
Due to FDIC for Subrogated Deposit Claims	8,444,099,367	0
Uninsured Deposit Claims Due Others	257,038,482	0
Other Creditor Claims	2,354,462	0
Estimated Interest on Claims (Note 8)	0	0
Subtotal - Proven Depositor/Creditor Claims	**$ 8,703,492,312**	**$ 0**
Other Claims		
Other Contingent Creditor Claims (Note 7)	0	0
Other Subordinated Obligations	0	0
Liabilities at Inception - Unproven	22,113,785	28,505,540,878
Subtotal - Other Claims	**$ 22,113,785**	**$ 28,505,540,878**
Total Liabilities	**$ 8,726,154,430**	**$ 28,505,540,878**
Net Assets/(Deficit)		
Net Assets / (Deficit) At Inception	(547,966,157)	(547,966,157)
Premiums Received / (Paid) at Resolution	0	0
Asset - Related Equity Adjustments (Note 9)	(294,026,890)	0
Liability/Claims-Related Equity Adjustments (Note 9)	(12,999,601)	0
Net Income / (Loss) of the Liquidation Since Inception	(103,900,345)	0
Total Net Assets/(Deficit)	**($958,892,993)**	**($547,966,157)**
Total Liabilities and Net Assets/(Deficit)	**$ 7,767,261,437**	**$ 27,957,574,720**
Estimated additional litigation losses considered reasonably possible: (Note 7)	**$ 0**	

INDYMAC FEDERAL BANK FSB | **PASADENA, CA**
Fund Number: 10007 | **Inception Date: 07/11/2008**
Statement of Assets & Liabilities in Liquidation (unaudited) | **For Period Ending: December 31, 2008**
(Rounded in Dollars) | **Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 10:57:38AM**

	Current Balance	Inception Balance
Estimated tax refund (Note 11)	$ 0	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Last Month Closed: April, 2018 (Period 04)

Notes to Financial Statements:

1. Basis of Accounting: The FDI Act authorizes the FDIC, as receiver for a failed insured depository institution ("receivership"), to administer and conclude the affairs of such institution. Financial statement presentations are based on the premise that the assets of the receivership will be liquidated and proceeds distributed to the institution's creditors over time as provided by applicable laws and regulations. While a receivership's average lifespan is three to nine years, some may require longer time frames to conclude. At the onset of a receivership, the failed institution's financial records are reviewed and restated to establish a new basis of accounting. The assets and liabilities of the failed institution are adjusted to remove all estimated losses, accruals, and deferrals. These adjustments include loss allowances; partial write downs; prepaid, deferred or accrued expenses having no recovery value; and accrued or deferred income. Restated balances are shown under the Inception Balance heading of the Statement of Assets and Liabilities in Liquidation. After inception, FDIC's liquidation valuation and measurement practices, as described more fully in the paragraphs that follow, are adopted for all assets and liabilities. In general, transactions are recorded when cash is received or disbursed. Accruals may be used when prospective cash flows are probable and reasonably estimated.

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INDYMAC FEDERAL BANK FSB — **PASADENA, CA**
Fund Number: 10007 — **Inception Date: 07/11/2008**
Statement of Assets & Liabilities in Liquidation (unaudited) — **For Period Ending: December 31, 2009**
(Rounded in Dollars) — **Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 11:05:03AM**

	Current Balance	Inception Balance
Assets		
Cash and Investments	$ 1,826,209,670	$ 0
Receivable Due from FDIC (Note 3)	791,713	0
Due from Acquiring Institution and Other Receivables (Note 3)	(38,941,877)	0
Assets in Liquidation		
Securities	1,783,433,057	6,215,875,949
Consumer Loans	0	513,146
Commercial Loans	0	0
Real Estate Mortgages	653,607,784	18,725,593,722
Other Assets/Judgments	638,915,577	2,245,664,696
Owned Assets	128,341,469	646,853,043
Net Investments in Subsidiaries	212,695,287	123,074,164
Structured and Securitized Assets	1,232,016,740	0
Subtotal - Assets in Liquidation	**$ 4,649,009,914**	**$ 27,957,574,720**
Less: Estimated Loss on Assets in Liquidation (Note 4)	1,478,163,647	0
Total Assets	**$ 4,958,905,772**	**$ 27,957,574,720**
Liabilities (Note 5)		
Administrative Liabilities		
Accounts/Notes Payable	2,852,189	0
Suspense/Escrow Accounts	23,748,855	0
Due to FDIC for Billed Expenses	919,551	0
Due to FDIC for Borrowed Funds	6,851,856,622	0
Estimated Litigation Losses - Probable (Note 7)	0	0
Estimated Loss Share and Other Reserves (Note 6)	2,163,800,000	0
Subtotal - Administrative Liabilities	**$ 9,043,177,216**	**$ 0**
Proven Depositor/Creditor Claims		
Due to FDIC for Subrogated Deposit Claims	8,471,376,099	0
Uninsured Deposit Claims Due Others	266,597,096	0
Other Creditor Claims	25,038,024	0
Estimated Interest on Claims (Note 8)	0	0
Subtotal - Proven Depositor/Creditor Claims	**$ 8,763,011,219**	**$ 0**
Other Claims		
Other Contingent Creditor Claims (Note 7)	0	0
Other Subordinated Obligations	0	0
Liabilities at Inception - Unproven	100,375,119	28,505,540,878
Subtotal - Other Claims	**$ 100,375,119**	**$ 28,505,540,878**
Total Liabilities	**$ 17,906,563,554**	**$ 28,505,540,878**
Net Assets/(Deficit)		
Net Assets / (Deficit) At Inception	(547,966,157)	(547,966,157)
Premiums Received / (Paid) at Resolution	0	0
Asset - Related Equity Adjustments (Note 9)	(9,152,876,863)	0
Liability/Claims-Related Equity Adjustments (Note 9)	(2,608,887,613)	0
Net Income / (Loss) of the Liquidation Since Inception	(637,927,149)	0
Total Net Assets/(Deficit)	**($12,947,657,782)**	**($547,966,157)**
Total Liabilities and Net Assets/(Deficit)	**$ 4,958,905,772**	**$ 27,957,574,720**
Estimated additional litigation losses considered reasonably possible: (Note 7)	**$ 0**	

INDYMAC FEDERAL BANK FSB | **PASADENA, CA**
Fund Number: 10007 | **Inception Date: 07/11/2008**
Statement of Assets & Liabilities in Liquidation (unaudited) | **For Period Ending: December 31, 2009**
(Rounded in Dollars) | **Run Date & Time: 05/15/2018 11:05:03AM**

	Current Balance	Inception Balance
Estimated tax refund (Note 11)	$ 0	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Last Month Closed: April, 2018 (Period 04)